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GARFIELD REACHES HOME

WARM GREETINGS ON HIS WESTWARD TRIP.

GREAT CROWDS AND ENTHUSIASM AT ALL THE STOPPING-PLACES—AN EARLY MORNING RECEPTION AT CHAUTAUQUA—SPEECHES ON THE ROAD.

CORRY, Penn., Aug. 9.—At Chautauqua, after breakfast this morning, a large crowd gathered in the rotunda of the hotel. A line was formed, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen passed by Gen. Garfield and shook his hand. He also consented to sign his name in albums for a number of ladies. Afterward an enormous crowd assembled around a platform on the grounds, from which Gov. Kirkwood made a short address. Gen. Fisk was then introduced, who in a few happy remarks presented Gen. Garfield, who was greeted first by the "Chautauqua salute," and immediately afterward by three hearty cheers. He responded by saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have done so much to me since I arrived on this shore that I am quite unable to tell what sort of a man I am this morning. [Laughter.] I had never been here and really did not know what you were doing. Last evening I asked Mr. Vincent rather brusquely to tell me what Chautauqua means, what your work here means, and he filled me so full of your idea that I have not yet assimilated it so as to be quite sure what manner of man I am since I got hold of it; but this I see—you are struggling with one of the great problems of civilization. The first one is a very old question. It is, "How shall we get leisure?" That is the object of every hammer stroke, of every blow that labor has struck since the foundation of the world. [Applause.] The fight for bread is the great primal fight, and it is to absorbing a struggle that until one conquers to some extent, he can have no leisure. We may divide the struggles of the human race into two chapters: First, the fight to get leisure; and, second, what to do with our leisure when we have won it. I take it that Chautauqua has smelled the second problem. [Applause.] Like all blessings, leisure is a very bad thing unless it is well used. The man with a fortune ready made, and with leisure on his hands, is likely to get sick of the world, sick of himself, tired of life, and become a wanted, useless man. What shall you do with your leisure? I understand Chautauqua is trying to answer, to explore the field of thought, to develop new energies, largeness of mind and culture in the better sense, "with the varnish scratched off," as our friend, Gov. Kirkwood says. [Applause.] We are getting over the fashion of painting and varnishing our natural woods. We are getting down to the real grain, and finding whatever is best and most beautiful in it; and if Chautauqua is helping to develop in our people the native stuff that is in them, rather than give them the varnish and graces of culture, it is doing well. Chautauqua, therefore, has filled me with thought, and, in addition to that, you have filled me with gratitude for your kindness and for this great spontaneous greeting in the early morning—earlier than men of leisure usually get up. [Laughter.] Some of these gentlemen of the press around me look distressed at this early rising, by which you have compelled our whole party to look at the early sun. [Laughter.] This greeting on the lake slope toward the sun is very precious to me, and I thank you all. This is a mixed audience of citizens, and I will not offend the proprieties of the occasion by discussing controverted questions or entering upon any political discussion. I look in the faces of men of all shades of opinion; but whatever our party affiliations, I trust that the audience that I see before me has confidence in the love of our beneficent institutions which make it possible for free labor to earn leisure, and for our institutions to make that leisure worth something. [Applause.] Our Union and our institutions, under the blessings of equal laws—equal to all colors and all conditions to open a career for every man, however humble, to rise to the highest place by the power of a strong arm, the strength of a clear head, and the aspirations of a pure heart can lift him. That prospect ought to inspire every young man in this vast audience. [Applause.] I heard yesterday the songs of the bondmen who were lately redeemed from slavery, and I felt that there, too, was one of the great triumphs of the Republic. [Applause.] I believe in the efficiency of forces that come down from the ages behind us; and I wondered if the corpse-sun had not distilled its sweetness, and if the sorrows of centuries of slavery had not distilled its sadness into voices which were touchingly sweet—voices to sing the songs of liberty as they sing them wherever they go. [Applause.] I thank that choir for the [illegible] they have taught me here. And now, fellow-citizens, thanking you all, good-bye." [Applause.]

Three cheers for Gen. Garfield were given, followed by three cheers for the next President. The visiting party then made its way through the throng to the boat landing. Here the Jubilee Singers repeated two or three of the songs that the General had taken the most pleasure in. He thanked them; and in a tone audible only to those close by, said: "The old prophet said 'Ethiopia shall stretch her hands to God.' I believe God has stretched out his hand to the children of Ethiopia." There was renewed applause by the thousands upon the shore as the boat moved off. At the little landings along the lake applause also greeted the party. At Lakewood the boat was left, the party stopping a few moments at Lakeview House, where Gen. Garfield met several old acquaintances who were staying there. No speeches were made. The party were then driven to the railroad station, and the train left at 9:45 A. M.

A crowd of several thousand persons closed around the train when it stopped at Corry. Gen. Garfield was welcomed and introduced in a short speech by the Hon. Isaac B. Brown. The General responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I should be destitute of all proper feeling if I did not recognize so cordial and generous a greeting as this. This, your speaker tells me, is Erie County; and he has properly called this the Keystone State. Any man in the world might be proud to be a citizen of such a State. But, after all, great as Pennsylvania is, she is not great enough for all the pride of an American citizen. It is a still greater thing to be a citizen of the whole Republic, and feel that you have rights in it wherever the flag floats, from the Gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean. It is all our country, your country, my country, redeemed by the valor of our people, made illustrious by the patriotism of our fathers and of those who are still with us on the earth. I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this demonstration, and congratulate you upon the beneficence and blessings that our country gives us all.

There was much applause. Mr. Conger also spoke briefly.

Knots of people were gathered at the depots at Union City and other towns where the train did not stop. The General took off his hat to them, and was applauded. At Cambridge a short stop was made. Mr. Conger introduced Gen. Garfield, who said he was glad to see the people, and would detain them only long enough to introduce Senator Kirkwood, who made a few remarks. At Saegertown, a very small place, there was quite a crowd, with flags and a brass band. The train stopped to take on a committee from Meadville, and Gen. Garfield bowed to the people, saying: "I thank you! I salute the flag and you!" [Cheers.]

MEADVILLE, Aug. 9.—Gen. Garfield dined here this noon on his trip westward. He addressed 2,000 people, and was greeted with great enthusiasm, cheers, and a brass band. His address was brief. Congressman O. D. Conger made the principal speech, depicting the dangers from Southern domination. The party was accompanied to Cleveland by Congressman C. G. Williams, Senator S. J. Kirkwood, Chairman W. H. Andrews, of the County Committee; P. D. Cooper, George C. Morgan, of the *Inquirer*, and Murat Halstead. Gen. Garfield's speech is as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am so near the borders of my old district that I feel very much at home with you. As I have been passing through your town two thoughts have struck me which recalled something to my mind. When I was in Paris at the Exposition of 1867, among all the wonderful sights that greeted me there, nothing impressed me so much as two little buildings outside the great Exposition Building in the enclosure. One of them was an American school-house, furnished with all the appliances of education; the other was an American farm-house—plain, cheap, and comfortable—that some thoughtful American had put up on French ground. An exhibitor in charge told the visitors, among whom were the crowned heads and people of Europe: 'In our country, on every section of land, there is a school-house like this, that every child can go to without cost, and every man who will go to our Western country can, for about $800, build himself a farm-house like that, and the Government gives him the farm.' [Applause.] Come to our country,' said he, 'and with your own labor you can make a home, and the Nation to which you come will give you the land for your home and educate your children free.' [Applause.] Those were two ideas that greeted me. Inside the building I saw the implements that was exhibited as the world's Fair, the glory of American artisanship, and I said these three things constitute the material, intellectual, and domestic glory of our people. Now, when I come into your town I see your accessible college looking down upon us. It is the embodiment of one of these ideas. I look upon your shops and see your industry represented there, and I see your homes scattered all around us, so that you have the trinity of forces that help to make us a great Nation and you an intelligent and prosperous people. [Applause.] With these thoughts I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this great welcome." [Applause.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Gen. Garfield addressed a large crowd at Greenville, Penn. At Bing Hill he was introduced, but did not speak. At Cortland, Ohio, he made a brief speech. A hot box delayed the train, and the General utilized the time shaking hands. At Warren he met a warm reception and spoke. From Cleveland he proceeded early to Mentor. Murat Halstead accompanied him.

AMONG THE POLITICAL WORKERS.

A QUIET DAY AT REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS—CAMPAIGN WORK.

Affairs at the various Republican political head-quarters were rather quiet yesterday as compared with the bustle and enthusiasm of last week, but Monday is always a quiet day in the committee-rooms. There are always fewer visitors and there are fewer letters brought in the mails from corresponding clubs and committees. At the Republican National Committee's head-quarters there were about 100 visitors from various cities and States, but there were no men of national importance among them. Ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the committee, said he was in receipt of abundant evidence, oral and written, showing that Gen. Garfield's tour through this State was making hosts of friends for the candidate. Senator Conkling came to the City yesterday and took rooms at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He did not visit the National Committee's parlors during the day, but last evening he made a brief call at the head-quarters of the State Republican Committee. He spent a portion of the evening in the company of Gen. Chester A. Arthur at the hotel. There has been considerable discussion among State and City Republicans on the subject of the advisability of holding a State Convention this year to nominate a candidate for Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief-Judge Church. Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the State Committee, says he finds opinion somewhat divided on the subject, the only ground of objection to be urged against it being the expense and labor attending the assembling of so many persons. He says it is conceded quite generally that if a convention is called by the Republicans the nominee will be Charles J. Folger, the present incumbent of the Chief-Judgeship, who fills the vacant place temporarily by virtue of the Governor's appointment. The Democracy, who invariably wait to see what the Republicans do, and are governed accordingly in their cause, will not call a convention unless the Republicans call one first, and it is conceded on that side also that if they hold a convention Judge Charles A. Rapallo will be the Democratic nominee.

For this reason also many Republicans favor some easier way of nominating a candidate than by calling a regular State convention. It has been suggested in some quarters that a convention consisting of one delegate from each county, 60 members in all, would represent the people fairly, and would be competent to make a suitable nomination. Another suggestion is that one delegate be sent from each Assembly district in the State—or 128 members in all—the delegates to be selected by the Chairmen of the County Committees. This method would avoid the trouble and expense of holding primaries. Precisely what will be done, however, has not been determined on as yet, but it is likely that within 10 days the State Committee will be called together, and that the Chairmen of the County Committees will be asked to meet with them to consider the matter.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Campaign Club held a meeting last night at Memorial Hall, Madison-avenue, President John D. Ottiwell in the chair. Eighty-five new members were elected, and the names of 130 other candidates for membership were referred to the Committee on Admissions. Mr. James L. Hastie offered a resolution, which was adopted with much enthusiasm, pledging the district to give an increased Republican majority this year, and thus to retain its old prestige as the banner Republican district of the City. At the close of the meeting the Republican Central Campaign Club chorus of 200 voices took the hall, and spent over an hour in the rehearsal of campaign songs and glees. The club will be sufficiently trained in about 10 days hence to start out in the canvass, and they have already over a dozen engagements for leading cities of the State. There are demands being received for the club's campaign chorus-book from every State in the Union.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of soldiers and sailors who favor the election of Gen. James A. Garfield to the Presidency was held last evening in Sawyer's Hall, Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn. A central organization of Boys in Blue for the city of Brooklyn was formed. Corp. James Tanner presided, and opened the meeting with a speech in support of Garfield and Arthur. There was an evident desire on the part of the veterans to make the maimed Corporal permanent President of the organization, but he declined, pleading that he must soon undergo a painful surgical operation. An organization was finally effected with Gen. E. B. Fowler as President; Col. Lewis R. Stegman, First Vice-President; Gen. T. B. Gates, Second Vice-President; Isaac M. Lawrence, and J. B. Johnson-Howard, (colored,) Secretaries, and Charles Schurig, Treasurer. After considerable talk, a mustering officer was selected for each of the 26 Brooklyn wards and the five towns of Kings County. Numerous short speeches were made by comrades present and the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, which was held at their head-quarters, No. 205 Fifth-street, last evening, Mr. Julius Harburger, the President, in the chair, a letter was read from Gen. Garfield thanking the club for their labors in his behalf. Mr. C. Otto Baese was introduced, and urged the members to continue the good work. A number of new names were added to the roll of membership.

The Republican campaign club of Hackensack, N. J., raised a national flag and fired a number of guns in honor of Garfield and Arthur on Saturday last. Stirring addresses were made by a number of speakers.

The Garfield and Arthur campaign club of Hoboken, N. J., have raised a large transparency in front of their head-quarters, Hudson and First streets, and in a number of ways made extensive preparations for the mass-meeting which they are to hold to-morrow night. Gen. Anson G. McCook and Mr. Charles A. Goldey, of this City, will address the meeting.

A Garfield and Arthur club was organized at Fearsalls, Long Island, Saturday night, with 100 members. A banner will soon be put up.

HANCOCK'S CIRCULAR.

Gen. Hancock has issued a circular, printed on glossy paper and in script letters, which reads as follows:

"In order that Gen. Hancock, without interrupting his official duties, may be able to see the friends who desire to call on him, he will be at home from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays."

SENATOR LOGAN IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt, Aug. 9.—Senator Logan delivered a political address to an audience of about 5,000 persons in this city to-night.

THE COLUMBUS REUNION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The whole city is decorated to-night in honor of the soldiers' reunion. High-street, for five miles, is almost shaded with bunting. Large oil-paintings, 40 feet by 26, have been placed on top of the Capitol, representing soldiers sleeping, with camp-fires burning and tents near by. In the background is the sea, covered with gun-boats. Sixty regiments of infantry, eight companies of cavalry, and eight associations of soldiers have been assigned quarters. The tents on the Fair Grounds will accommodate 13,000 men. Private Secretary Rogers telegraphed here to-day that President Hayes will leave Washington to-morrow morning, at 10:40 o'clock, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, arriving here on Wednesday morning. Gen. Durbin Ward will speak on Wednesday, taking the place of Gen. Ewing, who was unexpectedly called to California. The dome of the Capitol is lighted to-night.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

A BITTER CONTEST EXPECTED BETWEEN THE STATE CREDIT AND LOW TAX FACTIONS.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 9.—The Convention of the Democratic Party of Tennessee will meet at noon to-morrow, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to nominate a candidate for Governor. It will be called to order by Capt. John W. Childress, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and will be in session two days, and perhaps three. It is believed that 1,250 delegates will be present, nearly one-half of whom have arrived. Col. James D. Tillman, ex-State Senator, will probably be permanent Chairman. There are two factions in the Democratic Party in Tennessee—high tax or State credit and low tax. The former favor the payment in full of the debt of $24,000,000 in round figures, and the latter favor the liquidation of the capital, hermitage, and agriculture indebtedness by the issue of bonds amounting to $2,105,000, less interest accrued during the four years of the war. The State credit men claim a large majority, and the law-tax men are confident that they will control the convention. The indications point to a very exciting meeting and the contest will probably be bitter, as the opposing factions entertain extreme views, and it will be an exceedingly difficult and perhaps hopeless task to harmonize them. A strong fight will be made over the platform, as the State credit men seem determined to adopt one containing very strong expressions in favor of maintaining the honor of the State, while the low-tax advocates want to secure a platform providing for the payment of a small portion of the debt, conditional upon the ratification of the proposition by the people at the ballot-box. Both are unyielding, and trouble is sure to ensue.

Gov. Albert S. Marks, the present incumbent, Chancellor George H. Nixon, Gen. Alexander W. Campbell, Judge J. C. Guild, Col. R. K. Byrd, Michael Burns, Judge John V. Wright, Col. Robert B. Thompson, Judge John L. T. Sneed, Judge R. J. Morgan, the Hon. Casey Young, the Hon. J. W. Clapp, the Hon. W. H. Carrol, the Hon. Holmes Cumming, the Hon. S. F. Wilson, and Gen. Luke E. Wright, are mentioned in connection with nomination for Governor. A great many delegates are instructed for marks, but there is a strong undercurrent of opposition to him, and if he receives a renomination, it will be because of the harmonization of the two wings of the Democracy, and not because he represents the sentiments of the better and more influential class of the people. His Administration has not been brilliant by any means, neither has it been very damaging to the interests of the State. He is very objectionable to a large class, and should he be renominated, Judge Hawkins, the Republican nominee for Governor, would probably defeat him. It is asserted that Judge Clapp's name will not be presented to the convention. He is a strong State credit man. Byrd is a blatent countryman, who would command no support. Burns is a weak dark horse. Thompson is an erratic individual, honest in his views, but strongly low-tax. Sneed is a high-tax man, as also are Young, Carroll, Cummings, John V. Wright, and Luke E. Wright. Precendent would seem to demand the renomination of Marks, but consideration for the advancement of the best interests of Tennessee forbid it.

THE GEORGIA DEAD-LOCK.

THE BOURBON FACTIONS STILL WRANGLING OVER THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

ATLANTA, Aug. 9.—In the political history of Georgia there has been no parallel to the present dead-lock in the State Democratic Convention. To-night it appears to be further from a nomination for Governor than when it met last Wednesday. The twenty-ninth ballot to-day resulted as follows: Colquitt, 209; Lester, 59; Hardeman, 54; Gartell, 16; Warner, 8. Several times to-day angry discussions occurred, and once it seemed as if the majority were about to accept a compromise, but they soon solidified, and to-night are more determined than ever. The minority appear equally confident and declare that Colquitt shall never be nominated. Caucuses are sitting to-night, excitedly debating the situation and preparing plans for to-morrow. Each side claims that the other will break to-morrow, but there are few signs of any solution of the difficulty. All agree that a breaking up of the convention, which now seems the only possibility, would give the Independents such a hold as they have never had in Georgia. Stephens, Toombs, and Hill are here, watching the convention. Hill and Toombs are decidedly opposed to Colquitt, while Stephens seems to be indifferent.

THE CABLE-TOWING SYSTEM.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Another meeting of boat-owners was held here to-day in opposition to the present canal cable-towing system, and a strong petition will be sent to Superintendent Dutcher asking for the removal of the same.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

BATH, Me., Aug. 9.—The Republican campaign was opened here to-night with speeches by Senator Blaine and the Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPETITION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The representatives of the Union Pacific Railroad here to-day informed the American Express Company that hereafter the Union Pacific Road would not receive freight for transmission to different points along its line from the American Express Company, which reaches Omaha by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and North-western Roads. This notice is considered a move to force all express business for points beyond Omaha into the hands of the United States Express Company, which carries over the Chicago and Rock Island Road, or into the hands of the Pacific Express Company, which carries by the Wabash Road. The Wabash Road to-day began running through trains from the West into this city. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officers are incensed at the order. It is not known what action the American Express Company will take.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY SURVEYS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—Information has been received by private persons here from friends in Newfoundland to the effect that the fishermen have put a forcible stop to the railway surveys and will not permit the work to proceed. It is said on the island that this railway is part of a scheme to get Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, and so unpopular is the idea that the people have taken this means of manifesting their dislike of the remotest step being taken toward altering the Constitution of the colony.

THE ST. LAWRENCE TO BE TUNNELLED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Walter Shanly began a survey to-day for a tunnel under the St. Lawrence River. The line at present fixed for the tunnel is from the Liverpool wharf to the Hudson Cotton Factory at Hochelaga. The depth of water at the deepest point is 42 feet, and the tunnel will be 40 feet below that.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The stock market was quite excited to-day, the whole list receiving an advance. Montreal Telegraph sold at 78½, and Montreal bank at 149.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

BRITAIN'S TROUBLESOME ENEMIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

CHAMAN-CHOKI THREATENED BUT NOT YET CAPTURED — THE POLICY OF EVACUATING KABUL—TWO GENERALS CHARGED WITH INCOMPETENCY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Bombay dispatch says: "Chaman-Choki is threatened by the Aghans, but the rumor of its capture is improbable. Certain tribes over the whole country are in commotion."

Another Bombay dispatch says the tribes in the neighborhood of Khojak Pass are occupying the hills above Chaman-Choki Fort.

Advices from Simla to the 5th inst. state that Kandahar had not been attacked. Ayoob Khan had reached Kohkaran, four miles southwest of Kandahar. There had been no advance on Khelat-i-Ghilzai or Pishun. All was quiet at Kabul.

A Kabul dispatch says: "The whole of Northern Afghanistan is fairly quiet, as are also Kohistan, Wardak, Ghilzai, and the country around Jalalabad. The Ameer's chances of maintaining himself in power have certainly increased by Gen. Roberts's march through the part of the country most hostile to him."

A Calcutta dispatch says: "The Indian press and the public are unanimous in attributing the British defeat, in the first place, to Gen. Primrose, and the panic-stricken telegrams sent by him to Bombay are pointed to as further instances of his want of judgment. Gen. Burrows's hesitation in dealing with the Wali's mutinous troops at Girishk seems to establish a pretty strong case of incompetence against him. It is doubtful whether Gen. Roberts or Gen. Phayre will reach Kandahar first, but there is every reason to hope that one or the other will relieve Kandahar by the end of August or the beginning of September. To retire from Kabul at this moment, when in another part of the country our prestige has suffered a severe shock, and to leave on the throne an Ameer little better than a puppet, would be taken through the length and breadth of Afghanistan as an admission of our weakness. It will require all of the Ameer's power and influence to keep the tribes off our retiring army, and the probable consequences of the short-sighted economy which dictates this policy will be that, within the next few years, it will become necessary to send another army and expend more millions of money in recapturing Kabul. Kandahar is the real outpost of India, and, if held with a strong hand, would become as wealthy and secure as any Province in the Indian Empire."

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons this evening that the Government will persevere with the Employers' Liability, Hares and Rabbits, Burials, and Savings Bank Money Order bills. The Indian Budget, he said, would be presented on the 17th inst., but the Government cannot fix a day for the closing of the session of Parliament. Replying to a question, the Marquis of Hartington said the Government's intention to withdraw from Kabul immediately had been formed before Gen. Burrows's defeat, which does not, according to the opinion of the Indian or Home Government, justify deferring the withdrawal. Gen. Stewart, he said, fully concurs in believing that all objects have been attained, and that a longer stay in Kabul is unnecessary. No information has been received regarding the capture of Chaman-Choki by the Afghans. The Government was unaware that Ayoob Khan had any Russian officers with him. It could not be said that the British are retiring from the enemy's country in the face of severe defeat, as Gens. Roberts and Phayre are both advancing to meet the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Quetteh reports that another fight has occurred between the troops retiring from the line of railway upon Sibi, and a large body of tribesmen. The troops retired with the loss of 10 killed, the greater portion of their baggage and animals, and the treasury chest, containing a lac and a half of rupees. Native reports state that Ayoob Khan is a few miles away on the Argandab River. It is reported that dissensions are rife in his camp. The Kabulese regiments favor Abdurrahman, while the Heratees wish to retire with their loot. The dead of both armies remain unburied.

THE FRENCH IRON-CLAD FLEET.

THE VESSELS ASSEMBLED AT CHERBOURG TO TAKE PART IN THE MANŒUVRES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The manœuvres of the French fleet assembled at Cherbourg began yesterday. The city is decorated with flags, and the fêtes promise to realize all expectations. President Grévy, on his arrival, was welcomed by Admiral Ribourt, the Marine Prefect, notwithstanding the quarrel between the Mayor of Cherbourg and the Admiral, who neglected to decorate his fleet on the 14th of July, the national fête day, which was thought to indicate a disposition on his part to withhold the courtesies commonly extended to official visitors. The fleet comprises six of the largest and most powerful of the French iron-clads, forming a squadron of evolution under the command of Vice-Admiral Garnault. They are the Colbert, Friedland, and Gaulois, constituting the first division of the fleet, and the Suffren, Révanche, and Surveillante, forming the second division. A flying squadron consisting of the Flore, Amérique, Favorite, and Résolve, is also assembled under the command of Rear-Admiral Galibert, and a submarine or torpedo squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baron Grivel. Of the iron-clads the Colbert and Friedland are the largest, the former being of 8,617 tons, and the latter of 8,916 tons displacement. The armor plating of both is nearly nine inches thick at the strongest parts, and each vessel carries a crew of 700 officers and men and almost exactly the same armament, the Colbert being armed with eight 27-centimètre, one 24-centimètre, and six 14-centimètre guns, while the Friedland carries eight 27-centimètre and eight 14-centimètre pieces. The Colbert, launched in 1875, has the reputation of being the fastest iron-clad in the French Navy, being able to steam at the rate of 14.7 knots an hour, while the Friedland has a speed of 13.3 knots. Both of these vessels are casemated ships, as is also the Suffren, a vessel of 7,600 tons displacement, armored with 8-inch plates, and carrying an armament of four 27-centimètre, four 24-centimètre, and six 12-centimètre guns, with a complement of 572 officers and men. The Gaulois, Révanche, and Surveillante are armored frigates, each of 5,704 tons displacement, protected with 6-inch plates, and each carrying eight 24-centimètre and four 9-centimètre guns, with a crew of 580 officers and men.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his staff, have gone to Cherbourg on board the Admiralty yacht, to attend the manœuvres of the French fleet.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 9.—President Grévy and MM. Gambetta and Léon Say, to-day witnessed the launch of the new man-of-war Magon, and afterward visited the roadstead and squadron. Later the three Presidents—of the Republic, of the Senate, and of the Chamber of Deputies—visited the Arsenal and the iron-clad frigate Colbert, where they were received by the officers commanding the united squadron.

KING ALFONSO'S EXPECTED HEIR.

A ROYAL DECREE REGARDING TITLE WHICH PROVOKES MUCH COMMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Madrid says: "The Opposition press comment strongly upon a royal decree published in the *Official Gazette*, intimating that if a son is born to the Queen he will take the title of "Prince of Asturias," but if the expected heir should prove to be a girl, she will take the title of "Infanta of Spain." In 1861, before the birth of Queen Isabella's eldest child, now Princess of Asturias, a royal decree ordained that all direct successors to the crown, without distinction of sex, should be denominated Princes or Princesses of Asturias. A similar decree, based upon the foregoing, issued by King Alfonso soon after his accession to the throne, bearing the signature of Canovas del Castillo as Prime Minister, declared that, there being no direct and immediate successor to the throne except the King's eldest sister, to her belonged, by virtue of the existing royal decree, the title and dignity of Princess of Asturias. The complications and difficulties likely to ensue should the coming heir be a girl, in the event of Alfonso's death without male issue, are difficult to measure. The situation of the country would probably be similar to that of the first half of this century, which resulted in a seven years' disastrous civil war. The *Liberal* says: "Setting aside the question of legality, the present announcement is a severe slight upon Queen Christina." The Ministerial journals declare that adverse comments are unjustifiable, as, according to the existing state of affairs, the coming heir, if a male, will be Prince of Asturias, but if a female, must take a rank inferior to the present Princess of Asturias, notwithstanding the latter would be only second in the succession.

EUROPE'S INTERNATIONAL FEUDS.

THE PORTE PREPARING FOR THE CESSION OF DULCIGNO—AN ALLEGED QUARREL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday last, at which was present Said Pasha, the ex-Premier. It was decided to send troops to Dulcigno. This is understood as a measure preliminary to ceding Dulcigno to Montenegro.

The Sultan has ordered Hussein Pasha, Minister of War, to leave for Dulcigno on the 11th inst. with 3,000 troops. Hussein Pasha promises to transfer the Dulcigno district to Montegro within the time stipulated in the identical note, and the town of Dulcigno a few days afterward.

The Sultan has directed that a proposal be drawn up and submitted to the powers, showing the Greco-Turkish frontier line which Turkey will accept. An amicable solution of this question is likewise expected.

Capt. Swaine, the British military attaché, and Col. Von Raab, the Austrian military attaché, have left here for the districts awarded to Greece to examine the strategical objections raised by the Porte against the frontier proposed by the Berlin conference.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Sophia says Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has refused to sanction the law upon the national Bulgarian Army, because it provides that the Commander-in-Chief shall be elective.

BELGRADE, Aug. 9.—Reports are in circulation here that negotiations are proceeding between Bulgaria and Servia in order to arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to offensive and defensive operations in view of eventual contingencies.

ATHENS, Aug. 9.—The French squadron at Phalerum has been suddenly ordered to leave Greek waters. The destination of the fleet is reported to be Tunis.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Paris dispatch says: "At the suggestion of England, France has been intrusted with the task of drawing up a collective note reflecting upon the Porte's reply to the previous note."

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to an inquiry, stated that England, France, Austria, and Germany, early in July last, dissuaded Greece from mobilising her Army, but that later in July, England, finding that all the other Governments had withdrawn their objections, withdrew hers also.

The Leipsic *Grenzboten*, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, says a dispute has arisen between Austria and England regarding the navigation of the Danube. "Austria," it says, "proposed the formation of a permanent commission of the riparian States, under Austrian Presidency, for the control of the river between Galata and the Iron Gates. England is opposed to the plan, urging that such commission should consist only of the representatives of the States bordering on the Lower Danube. Germany supports Austria." It should be remarked that the Ministerial papers attribute importance to this statement in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's hostility to Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reuter's dispatch from Pera says the powers have declined the proposal of the Porte that they should authorize their Ambassadors at Pera to negotiate a new line of frontier between Greece and Turkey. The Porte has consequently resolved to enter upon direct negotiations with the powers.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The news from Pera is more peaceful. I hear from Turkish sources here that the chances of the Sultan coming to an agreement with the powers increase daily."

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS—FEATURES OF THE GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Board of Trade returns for July show that the total value of exports was £20,270,570, against £16,611,122 for the same month last year, and the value of the imports for July £33,359,595, against £30,186,073 for the same month last year.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "The finer weather, with less rain, has enabled farmers of some counties in the south to make a fair beginning of the harvest. The wheat there will certainly be a great improvement on 1879, but the yield is likely to be very uneven. The markets during the past week retrograded slightly, but trade was so susceptible to the weather that buyers or sellers have the best of the market according as the day is fine or foul. The reaction has been confined chiefly to wheat and flour. Foreign descriptions are 6d. and 1s. per quarter and per sack, respectively, lower on the week. English wheat was nearly stagnant, and prices are unchanged. The deliveries at the several well-known markets have stopped entirely. Last week's shipments from America direct to the Continent are stated at 330,000 quarters of wheat and 120,000 quarters of maize, but until the telegram is confirmed by letter we must accept the statement under all reserve. The 330,000 is probably a mistake for 33,000. The price of wheat on passage has receded slightly. Red Winter for immediate shipment marks 43s., the same as California; for September shipment the same rates are asked, but the value is really lower. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ended July 31 were, of wheat, 1,474,707 hundred-weight, and of flour, 283,170 hundred-weight. Barley was in small supply, and slow of sale at unchanged rates. Oats were slightly lower, except for the best samples, which are unchanged. Maize was 6d. lower. Beans and peas were firm, and in some instances 1s. dearer. The commercial trade has been inert."

CRIME AND POLITICS IN IRELAND.

A CROWN SOLICITOR AND HIS TWO SONS ATTACKED BY MASKED ASSASSINS—THE HOME RULERS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A fearful outrage was perpetrated last night near New-Ross, Ireland. Mr. Thomas Boyd, Crown Solicitor for County Tipperary, and his two sons were fired at by a party of assassins armed with guns and bayonets, and wearing masks. Mr. Boyd is severely wounded, and is said to be dying. One of his sons was shot through the lungs and subsequently died, while the other son received a slight wound in the leg. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of committing the outrage.

A Dublin correspondent says: "The country has never been more tranquil than now. The danger from organized bands of agitators and Fenians is no greater than it was in former years." The *Times* in an editorial article says: "There will be no popular rising where there are troops ready to suppress it."

The news of the dispatch of reinforcements to Ireland was received there with no feeling of alarm, but with simple surprise.

There was a grand demonstration of Home Rulers at Liverpool on Sunday to meet Mr. Parnell, who did not attend. Mr. Cummins, (Home Rule,) member of Parliament for Roscommon, presided. He and other speakers attacked the House of Lords for rejecting the Compensation bill.

Mr. Parnell delivered the opening address at a Home Rule Convention at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 9.—Five hundred officers and men of the Royal Marines left here to-day for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Six arrests have been made of persons implicated in the New-Ross outrage, including one woman.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Windsor. He will return to London on Friday, and go to Helmburg, Sussex, on Saturday, where he will stay some time at the mansion of the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, member of Parliament for Bodmin, who is a brother of Lord Granville.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council, in reply to the Hon. Robert Bourke, said six more cases of Texan fever had been reported in American cargoes of cattle, but he did not apprehend any danger from them, and he added that every precaution was being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is reported that Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the composer, has written and sent to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of the Dominion, a Canadian national hymn.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The complete results of the second ballots for members of the Councils-General are 96 Republicans and 38 Conservatives returned. The Republicans gain 55 and the Conservatives 8 members.

The chief editor of *Triboulet*, a satirical paper, has been expelled from France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—It is generally believed here that the sole object of the mission of the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Envoy, is to assure the Russian Government of the peaceful intentions of China, and to request the dispatch of an Ambassador Extraordinary to Pekin to settle all disputes between the two countries.

GASTEIN, Aug. 9.—The Emperor William has started for Babelsberg, via Ischl and Passau.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—During the week ended the 7th inst. 43 deaths occurred here from yellow fever and 3 from small-pox.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Paris dispatch says the editor of the Legitimist newspaper, *Triboulet*, is Baron Hickey Harden, an Irish-American, who owes his title to the Pope. He has been ordered to quit France in 24 hours. His house at Longbeig has been the centre of Legitimist cabals. The *Triboulet* has been constantly before the Correctional Tribunal for attacks on the Ministers.

Gen. Foster, the United States Minister to St. Petersburg, has been presented to M. de Freycinet by Minister Noyes, with whom he will soon return to America.

A Madrid correspondent says the Liberals are much annoyed at the immunity granted by the Government to the Carlists and Ultramontanes lately. Their press in Madrid and in the provincial towns, openly proclaims its Carlist views and publishes the Pretender's letters. In the provincial elections for members of the Councils-General, for the first time in 30 years, Carlist candidates are canvassing.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* states that the floods in the district of Ratibor are very serious. Over 20 villages have been destroyed, and a loss of many millions of marks has been entailed by the total destruction of the harvest. Four hundred and eighty square miles are under water in Silesia.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS AND MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. J. T. Morrison, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Charles Morton, Third Cavalry, has been ordered to assemble at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 16th day of August, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility for the loss of 79 Springfield muskets issued by Col. C. Grover, First Cavalry, as post commander, Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, to citizens of Idaho. The junior member of the board will act as Recorder.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, has been detailed to in

SECRETARY SOURCE IN THE WEST.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9.—Secretary Source arrived here to-day, and will leave to-morrow with Gen. Crook and Mr. Webb Hayes for Fort Hall, Idaho, to be present at the Crow Agency, (near the Park,) and Fort Custer and Keogh. He expects to make return connections at Livingston with Gen. Crook and Mr. Hayes,

CAMPS IN THE MOUNTAINS

A COACH TOUR-FLASH TRIP IN THE PENNSYLVANIA HIGHLANDS

THE FLAGSTONE OF CARTING OUT AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

—THE LOOKOUT OF THE GOLDEN SPRING.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 7.—There perhaps is no more picturesque section of Pennsylvania than that which lies between Scranton and Harvey, often described as Wyoming. Every one who has been to Scranton has passed through Wyoming, which is the way of boats, and nothing which excel all the others in the beauty of its scenery. Wyoming is a favorite point of observation with the artists, and here also numerous tourists from all parts of the country spend a few days each summer. Wyoming is also the home of Dr. Talmage, whose tabernacle is here. Scranton is a thriving city of 45,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of the coal and iron trade of this section. Harvey is a small village on the Lackawanna River, about seven miles from Scranton, and is the point from which the Lackawanna Valley can be most conveniently reached. Harvey is a favorite point for visitors, and here are to be found many of the wealthy residents of Scranton. Harvey is also the home of Dr. Talmage, whose tabernacle is here. Scranton is a thriving city of 45,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of the coal and iron trade of this section. Harvey is a favorite point for visitors, and here are to be found many of the wealthy residents of Scranton. Harvey is also the home of Dr. Talmage, whose tabernacle is here.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Grin Goblin.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Minstrelsy.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Fun on the Bristol.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
THE AQUARIUM—Chimes of Normandy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,235 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of The Paristen, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, south-westerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

It seems probable that representatives of both factions of the New-York Democracy will unite in the call for a State convention. Any such mode of reconciliation will involve nothing more than a hollow truce in the absence of some common understanding as to the contest in this City. The three principal local offices to be filled by election this Fall are those of Mayor, Recorder, and Register. It would be as obviously impossible for Tammany Hall to indorse the renomination of Mayor COOPER as it would be for Anti-Tammany to accept a candidate who should have a policy in regard to appointments which differed from Mr. COOPER'S. With the spoils of the Department of Public Works, the Controller's office, and the Law Department depending on the choice of the next Mayor, the difficulty of uniting the Democrats on any candidate becomes sufficiently apparent. The present Register narrowly escaped being made a co-martyr with GUMBLETON, and his enjoyment of Executive clemency may possibly be regarded as an offset to any claims he might have on a Tammany renomination. But the office is too valuable a prize to be readily surrendered by either of the factions, while the possession of the Recordership is regarded by Tammany Hall as being essential to the preservation of an extremely valuable kind of influence over a large class of its voters. It will cost Tammany Hall a good deal more to admit that its nomination is no longer equivalent to an election than it will for its opponents to make up their ticket on the assumption that they control the votes of the "regular" Democracy.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Register*, which is a paper of some authority in the Democratic Party, expresses the average Southern view of the constitutional amendments with, perhaps, unintentional frankness. It declares that the fourteenth amendment was a "piece of partisan conspiracy," and a "revolutionary and irregular interpolation into the great Federal compact." And while it is willing to regard this and the thirteenth amendment as "accomplished facts in our political history," it is willing to see them carried out "as authoritative parts of the organic law" only "until they shall have been declared otherwise by the formal means provided under the Constitution for the solution of such questions, or until the people of the United States shall see fit to amend or abolish them." At the same time, it professes to think they will never be disturbed, but this conception of their origin and purpose and the bitter hostility which all Southern Democrats feel for them are not precisely reassuring as to the stability of these essential parts of the Constitution, should the Democracy obtain control of all departments of the Government, including the judiciary.

An actual count was made throughout the United States, in November last, of the number of letters, postal cards, newspapers, &c., which passed through the mails in the course of seven days. By the somewhat crude method of multiplying the various items of the tabulated result by 52, an approximate idea has been obtained of the volume of a year's business. In round numbers, this is found to consist of eight hundred and sixty-eight millions of letters, two hundred and seventy-six millions of postal cards, six hundred and ninety-five millions of newspapers, and three hundred millions of books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, not taking into account magazines and articles of merchandise. Statistics of the postal business of Great Britain and Ireland, which are probably the result of more exact methods, show an annual total of one billion and seventy-eight millions of letters, one hundred and two millions of postal cards, and a combined total for newspapers and book packages of three hundred and eighteen millions. Our relative inferiority in the matter of letters is strongly contrasted with the enormous superiority in the number of postal cards, and the still greater superiority in the number of newspapers which pass through the United States mails.

A singular political complication disturbs Spain, the immediate cause being the promulgation of a royal decree giving, in advance, the title Infanta of Spain to the expected child of the Queen, in case that child should be a girl. To be sure, it is also provided that if the child is a male it shall be known as the Prince of Asturias. The direct heir to the Spanish throne is known as Prince of Asturias, the name of the former Principality having been conferred upon the heirship as long ago as 1388. King ALFONSO, on his accession to the throne, provided by royal decree for the succession of his eldest sister to the throne, in the event of his death. The new decree sets her aside, and hence jealousies and heart-burnings. The arrival of a male child will restore peace and harmony.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

It has for many years been the peculiar boast of the Democratic Party that it was the one to which the conservative men of the country would most naturally turn. Before the war the boast was empty enough, because from an intense desire to conserve the institution of slavery the party lent its indirect sanction to the most violent plans and sentiments, and from an undue regard for the constitutional provisions favorable to slavery it permitted the most loose and pernicious construction of much more vital portions of that instrument. But these considerations are of the past, and if the party were really conservative with reference to actual issues, it would be unjust to recall them. As a matter of fact, however, the party is no more conservative now than it was a quarter of a century since, and to a great extent for the same reasons. Now, as then, it depends for its majority absolutely upon the South, and all its views, tendencies, and policy are colored by this fact. Now, as then, under the pretension—undoubtedly a sincere one with the great body of those in the party who have any definite convictions on the subject—that the proper way to avoid sectional bitterness is to let the South have its own way, the Democratic Party is ready to sanction a line of action which is the reverse of conservative. The Southern leaders demand absolute control of their States, without reference to whether they have a majority of the votes. Their organs admit without reserve that this control has been obtained by practical disfranchisement of a large portion of their opponents. Yet the Democratic National Party, under the euphemism of "home rule," unqualifiedly accepts this condition of things and demands its continuance. This cannot, by any stretch of interpretation, be called conservative, because, in the first place, to encourage a reactionary and aggressive set of political leaders by granting them all they choose with threats to ask is to continue the precise element of danger in the Republic which resulted in the civil war. In the next place, to connive at the suppression or perversion of the suffrage is to strike at the very foundations of all stable representative government. Therefore, in proportion as our citizens are inclined to regard a free ballot and an honest count as essential to the preservation of our institutions, they must regard with distrust a party which finds itself dependent for its power in a large section of the country upon a ballot which is not free or a count which is not honest.

Nor is this the only question in regard to which the Democratic Party is forced by the very conditions of its existence toward a policy that is not conservative. It is subject to this influence in an extraordinary degree with regard to all economical questions. On these it has been demonstrated that the party is incapable of doing anything except of an extreme and very risky character. Take, for example, the question of taxation, which is one of constantly increasing importance. The only measures of any distinct character which the Democratic Party has undertaken since it came into power in the national legislature have been the reduction of the tax on whisky and the reduction of the tax on tobacco. To secure the revenue from injury from this source it has been forced to retain, against its own professions, a great multitude of oppressive and vexatious taxes, for the most part on imported articles. Nor this alone; a strenuous effort has been made, on the part of the Southern representatives, to so modify the internal revenue laws that the production of untaxed tobacco and whisky in the South will be largely increased. These efforts would succeed should the Democrats obtain full possession of the Government. The result may not be regarded as a capital matter, but it would be found within the term of one Congress to very radically modify our entire system of Federal taxation, to increase the burdens of the Northern States, and to seriously threaten interests of considerable extent.

The financial policy of the Democrats, so far as they have any, is certainly not conservative. On the contrary, it involves possibilities of the greatest confusion and disaster, and may fairly be called destructive. If the party makes any change whatever in the financial scheme now in force, it will be in the direction of more extensive coinage of silver or of some form of inflation of the Government paper. And it will not be easy for it to avoid taking some step. A party in full possession of the Government, and with the great majority of its voters eagerly enlisted in favor of such measures, cannot very well maintain for any length of time a position of complete inaction. Any one of many changes which may, and eventually must, occur in the business situation of the country, unless existing statutes are speedily improved, would compel action, and whenever the Democracy moves it must move in the wrong way. The sentiment of the great body of its members will compel it to do so. The moment that any serious trouble in business makes its appearance, the demand of the mass of Democrats will be for relief from the Government, and for relief by some form of inflation. If the party be then in power, that demand will be acceded to. Of this there is no reasonable doubt. But so far from this being conservative, it would be ruinous. From whatever stand-point, therefore, we regard the actual purposes and tendencies of the Democratic Party, we find them subversive of whatever is best and most staple in our present system. The question which the voters of the country must answer for themselves is whether it is really to their interest to turn over the management of the national Government to such a party, under the idea that it is in any rational sense "conservative."

THE CHERUBIC SENATOR.

Senator DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, is sometimes known as "the Illinois Cherub." The Senator is cherubic in disposition and in the general expression of his countenance. He is at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind; and though it is suspected that he thinks more highly of himself than he ought to think, this amiable weakness is set down to the account of his cherubic frame of mind. As a fat, chubby, good-natured cherub, Senator DAVID DAVIS is a delightful character. As a politician, he has never shone. He has a peculiar faculty for being always just a little late. He has been tardy at all of the National Conventions of the Democratic Party, and has lagged along at the tail end of the procession of candidates, so that he has hove into sight like a heavy piece of artillery, just as the cheers of the multitude are being given for the head men in the show. This is because large bodies move slowly. The present campaign is well under way when Senator DAVID DAVIS, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination at Cincinnati, mounts the fence. There is an anxious and expectant pause in the confusion around him, and Senator DAVID DAVIS, mopping his manly and yet cherubic brow, says that he will vote for HANCOCK. It was designed that this should be said with weight and impressiveness; as if a cherub could be weighty or impressive. *Senator DAVID DAVIS evidently thought* that the attention of the world would be arrested, and that the average politician, hearing that Senator DAVID DAVIS would vote for HANCOCK, would say, "What! Senator DAVID DAVIS going to vote for HANCOCK! Well, that settles it."

Senator DAVID DAVIS says that the habits of his life naturally lead him to prefer civilians in places of civil trust. Curiously enough, there are many people whose habits of life lead them in the same direction. But, adds Senator DAVID DAVIS, "I have no hesitation in supporting Gen. HANCOCK." This is certainly very handsome of the Senator. He was disappointed at Cincinnati, but he does not sulk in his tent. He has a strange prejudice in favor of civilians in civil office, but he has no hesitation in supporting Gen. HANCOCK. Then he pauses, and, with a bland and unctuous smile, asks us why we suppose he will support Gen. HANCOCK. His answer is that Gen. HANCOCK, during the period of reconstruction, when the South was in a condition of social chaos, disobeyed orders, and set up his opinion (or Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK'S opinion) against that of his superior officers. This, in the estimation of Senator DAVID DAVIS, is true statesmanship. It is the kind of statesmanship which the cherubic Senator admires, and he does not hesitate to say so. If there should be another civil war and the political confusion that reigned in the South in 1867 should again obtain, Gen. HANCOCK, according to Senator DAVID DAVIS, is the very man to take in the situation at a glance, and to bring things up with a round turn. And for this reason, though preferring civilians in civil stations, Senator DAVID DAVIS thinks that he will vote to put a soldier at the head of the civil Government of the United States. There must be danger somewhere latent when a cherubic and peace-loving civilian like Senator DAVID DAVIS, in time of profound peace, conquers his inborn prejudices and declares in favor of putting a soldier into the White House. It is a grave crisis, and the man on horseback is required.

Then, again, there is no hope of reform, says the cherubic Senator, with one of his most expansive smiles, from a party that has been in power twenty years. At the end of this arbitrary term of years the public service, to use a happy figure of speech, becomes infested with abuses "like barnacles on the bottom of a stranded ship." Why a ship should be stranded before the barnacles will become fastened upon her, and why the civil service, which is certainly better than it was in BUCHANAN'S time, should be compared to a stranded ship, it were needless to inquire. Once in twenty years, the Senator thinks, there should be a halt, and bottoms should be scraped. Otherwise, how can he and other stranded craft ever get into the Presidential haven? For these ten years past, Senator DAVID DAVIS has been prowling around outside of the Presidential ring, trying to get in. His chances with the Republicans grew feebler and feebler. He joined the Liberal Republicans in 1872, and was actually "talked of" for nearly a week; and when he saw HORACE GREELEY carry off the honors, he went over to the Democrats, bag and baggage. "This," he said, "is the party which takes up with strange men. It is the place for me." He made a feeble show of being neutral and independent when he first went into the Senate, but his sheer force of gravity dropped him on the Democratic side of the fence, and he has been there ever since. As a Democrat, he approves of HANCOCK. As a cherub, he consents to a soldier. And as Senator DAVID DAVIS, with a Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, he beams on all around with a smile remarkable for benignity and expansiveness, as he remarks that "we need a change."

DALRYMPLE'S DELUSIONS.

The reason now assigned for the contemplated invasion of Mexico by Mr. ERNEST DALRYMPLE, makes the mystery denser than ever. It is said that he is backed up by English and German shopkeepers in the coveted country, who take this extraordinary method of "interrupting the good feeling between Mexico and the United States, and thus retarding railroad building," which would greatly endanger their trade. The good feeling between Mexico and the United States is not so overpowering as to justify these alleged mercantile jealousies; nor is the existing feeling, whatever its degree of fervor, likely to be destroyed by so queer a device, since nothing is clearer than that the United States Government will quickly crush Mr. DALRYMPLE if he ever proceeds to overt acts of invasion, so establishing a genuine claim on the good will of Mexico. Short-sighted, indeed, must these shopkeepers be, if they fail to see that railroads increase trade, and that they, as already established in the market, are best fitted to reap the fruits of that increase. But the truth probably is, that the supposition of DALRYMPLE'S invasion being a tradesmen's investment is an idle conjecture, thrown out to account as some rational ground for a movement that seems based on preposterous folly.

Mr. ERNEST DALRYMPLE is a Pennsylvanian who, some months since, for reasons best known to himself, called upon his fellow-countrymen to seize and occupy Mexico. It never has distinctly appeared why Mr. DALRYMPLE should seize Mexico rather than Canada, Cuba, or the Cannibal Islands; but he probably intends to take Mexico as an appetizer, since his proclamation also spoke of annexing Central America, and proposed the Americanization of the whole continent. In a circular dated at Washington, Feb. 7, Mr. DALRYMPLE requested his fellow-citizens to "behold a vision of enchantment, a continent lulled by the waves of two oceans slumbering." He also asked that some one would oblige him by letting him know "who shall awake the queen, and adorn her with civilization." Then, remarking incidentally that undying glory crowns the knight whose daring arm unveils the dazzling future, Mr. DALRYMPLE unfurled a blue flag with a sunburst, which he called the new banner of the free, and called for a Grand Army of Occupation, 50,000 strong, to be equipped by a syndicate of wealthy capitalists who wished to invest $15,000,000 in the war, looking for their reimbursement to the Mexican mines, railroads, and telegraphs.

Nothing more was heard of this high-sounding scheme until about the middle of July, when G. O. No. 3, H. Q. G. A. O., also dated at Washington, and signed by ALFRED VAN RISWICK, Col. and A. A. G., informed the public that the States of California and Texas and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico had been constituted by Gen. DALRYMPLE as the Department of the Rio Grande, Major-Gen. F. W. JAMES commanding, with headquarters at Austin, Texas. The order proceeded to gravely divide the army into five corps, JAMES'S being the First Corps; to provide for organization, muster, and drill, corps commanders being authorized to set apart certain Sundays for practice for the several arms of the service, "first obtaining lawful permission from the civil authorities." Courts-martial were duly provided for, the proceedings to be forwarded "to these head-quarters" for final action; casualties were to be filled by promotion, and officers and enlisted men were to be entitled to "full pay, commutations, and allowances from the date of completing their respective organizations." The high hopes excited by this last announcement were dashed by a provision that "such claims are payable immediately after the commencement of active operations."

All this sounds like excellent fooling. But it seems that this army of DALRYMPLE is not wholly a joke, nor purely the figment of a disordered fancy. It appears that the nucleus of what is called the First Regiment of Texas Cavalry, Col. ARMSTRONG commanding, actually exists in the shape of men enlisted in and around Austin. One authority gives their number as 300, another claims 700, but even if there be a hundred, DALRYMPLE has actually found followers. And, after all, we must remember that not many years ago a Fenian army actually attempted the invasion of Canada, having no more reason for its attempt than this filibustering scheme of DALRYMPLE. We must remember, also, that the population of Texas has greatly increased of late, and largely through the immigration of men accustomed to risks, hardships, and adventure. More than once during the last twenty years little bodies of Texans have undertaken on a small scale that raiding into Mexico which DALRYMPLE now coolly invites as a grand, combined movement. Gen. JAMES, who is a high Militia officer in Texas, hastened to assure the Governor that he and other officers had embarked in DALRYMPLE'S army "as individuals," and withdrew from it on the Governor's remonstrance, but they did not deny that the new movement existed.

The delusion, both of DALRYMPLE and his dupes, is in supposing that such a proposed violation of the neutrality laws could for a moment be winked at. Section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes provides for all such ambitious undertakings in the following language:

"Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years."

It is clear that this statute fits the case of Gen. DALRYMPLE like a glove. Possibly, Gov. ROBERTS may have enlightened some of his Militia officers as to the existence and meaning of this law. In former cases, even of the organization by Mexicans of armed expeditions in Texas for use in Mexico, the Government has very promptly acted, since it would become responsible itself for any neglect. DALRYMPLE can safely assume, therefore, that at the first visible signs of organized action in his scheme it will be crushed, and he will have a good prospect of three years in jail.

A PERNICIOUS EFFERVESCENCE.

Never was there a more unseemly exhibition than that which has been worked up over the execution of the miserable wife-murderer, PIETRO BALBO. BALBO killed his wretched and erring wife in a fit of jealous rage. He had a fair trial and was sentenced to death. The tribunals of justice could find no ground on which to invalidate this result and no new consideration could be urged before the Governor of sufficient weight to justify his interference. All that could be brought to bear was a matter of sentiment and excited feeling. The man was guilty, and the Governor had an unpleasant duty to perform in simply maintaining his firmness against the kind of appeal that was made. But in the Tombs the priests had been engaged in making a saint of the criminal. If they did not justify his crime, they at least led him to believe that he ought not to receive the punishment which the law had awarded. They fostered the feeling among his friends and countrymen that his death would be an act of injustice, and thereby encouraged them in a disrespect for the law and its ministers. The lesson taught to them was that there was no surer road to piety and salvation than wife-murder and the subsequent and consequent ministrations of the Church in a felon's prison, and that if these did not save the guilty one from earthly penalty, it was because the constituted authorities were without mercy or justice.

The demonstration that attended and followed the funeral was the natural result of these teachings upon the excitable nature of the more ignorant of the Italians. Instead of the becoming quiet and decency that should have attended the burial of a murderer and the unrepining submission to the decrees of the law which should be taught to all classes of citizens, there was a parade and display that suggested the apotheosis of a martyr who had died for his devotion to a lofty sense of duty. As if this were not enough, there was haranguing in a beer-saloon, near the cemetery, in which national prejudices were appealed to and political revenge recommended. Nothing could be more absurd than the statement that BALBO was the victim of a political clique, and nothing could be more mischievous than the attempt to excite Italians with the idea that as voters they might intimidate the authorities of this State from executing the laws against their countrymen by their action at the polls. There was no possible or conceivable ground for political motives in the execution of this miserable murderer. His being an Italian had nothing to do with it, and it will be an evil day when any foreign nationality shall undertake to set itself up as something apart from the mass of citizens in its relations to the law, when its priests and its societies shall rally to save its members from the consequences of their crimes. If they wish to make any such issues, they will simply rally against themselves all other nationalities which believe in an impartial execution of the laws. These priests, and more especially their imprudent ally from the Mayor's office, made a sad mistake in appealing to national prejudice against the authority of the State, and they were guilty of a contemptible meanness in their slurs upon the colored race, who have received no special favor or consideration in like circumstances.

But we will not do the Italians of this City the injustice to assume that they approve of the proceedings of Fathers ANICLATUS and JULIUS, and Mr. PRATI in this case. The passions of the ignorant and unthinking among them were unduly wrought upon, but as a rule, we believe they are an orderly and law-abiding class, asking only that they shall be dealt with according to their deserts, like other citizens and subjects of our laws. The railing against Gov. CORNELL will do him no harm. The intelligent public sentiment of the State already sustains him in his action, but the bare suggestion that a public official's political fortunes are dependent upon his relaxing the execution of the laws at the demand of certain distinct body of men because they are voters is demoralizing and worthy of the severest reprobation. The introduction of such motives into political action on the part of citizens is the work of the smallest of demagogues with the narrowest of views.

But why was it possible for these poor Italians to be imbued with the idea that BALBO ought not to have suffered the extreme penalty for his crime? The fact is that too much countenance has been given to the idea that the slayer of an unfaithful wife or of her paramour is justified in his action. There have been too many instances in which the man has taken law into his own hands under provocation of this kind, and escaped the penalty denounced against murder. The rage to which he has given way has been too easily construed into sudden insanity, that deprived him of responsibility, even though it was believed to be nothing of the sort. The disposition to justify this kind of crime is based upon a false idea akin to that which has justified dueling even when it resulted in murder. It is the idea that there are wrongs which the law cannot or will not redress, and that the man upon whom they are inflicted can have justice only by making himself his own tribunal. But justice is not to be had through crime, and no wrong can palliate a willful murder. It will not do for the law to recognize this kind of justification for a violation of its mandates, and the weakness of juries in giving way to sentimental considerations in one case furnishes no ground for disregarding a just verdict in another.

Few persons have any definite idea of the enormous amount of litigated business—to use a well-known technical expression—in which the City is called upon to participate. Some details of the business, as given in the last quarterly report of the Corporation Counsel, and printed in the *City Record* on Saturday last, are rather interesting to the general public. The list of suits and special proceedings to which the City is a party fills nineteen double-column pages of printed matter set solidly in small type. Most of this space, of course, is taken up by an enumeration of the proceedings brought to set aside assessments for local improvements. Those having claims against the City, like litigants in general, seem to favor the Supreme Court as the tribunal before which to detail their grievances, and we accordingly find that most of the cases are pending in that court. Although many of the suits are in what may perhaps be called a moribund condition, and will, in all likelihood, never be brought to trial, they come up once in a while, like Banquo's ghost, to vex the Judges and the City's law officers. Suits which are being honestly pressed make, of course, much more work. Motions of all sorts are being made and argued and appealed from. In suits for accidents, and the like, complainants are frequently examined before an answer is put in, so that the City may be able to know what kind of a defense it can or ought to make to claims. Again, in no class of cases are appeals more frequently taken than in suits against the Municipality. Among the numerous suits and proceedings now pending, are, of course, very many whose merits or demerits have, in one way or another, been brought to public notice for several years. Included in these are a number of the old suits for advertising, stationery, &c., which date back to the period of the Tweed Ring. A portentous-looking suit, involving as it does the sum of $700,000, is that brought by JOHN BAIRD, as Assignee, to recover that amount for water-meters which were not acceptable. Suits for wages, salaries, damages for personal injuries, &c., loom up in great variety. The old Hackley street-cleaning contract, which has been in bad odor more, if possible, than the streets themselves were, also appears on the list. Art is represented—the City, in its answer, says, misrepresented—by the claim of ROBERT CUSHING, who seeks over $17,000 for the carvings above the porch of the Jefferson Market Court-house. Injunctions are comparatively few, but their range of subjects is large, the claimants seeking to restrain the moving of market stands, the shoveling of snow, the interference of the Police in a spiritual lecture, &c. The suits brought by the City are mainly the legacies bequeathed by the Ring, and embrace actions against the Tenth National, Tradesmen's, and National Broadway Banks to recover over six millions of dollars for interest on balances on deposit, and against contractors and others who were overpaid to a fraudulent extent, as is asserted. The suit against the Union Ferry Company comes, of course, properly in a list of actions growing out of the Ring rule.

Here is a case of poisoning which, for wholesale characteristics, resembles the exploits of a Brinvilliers. It happened in Paris, and the poisoner was a baker. LOUIS BAUDE, aged 32, was employed by a M. DUBOC, a baker living in the Rue St. Denis. BAUDE made the bread, delivered it to customers, received the money, and cheated his employer. This nefarious business he carried on for three years, until the baker's wife found it out, in February last. On being taxed with the theft, BAUDE promised to reform, but being indebted for the stolen money, Mme. DUBOC kept back a portion of his wages and all the money the workman received as a Christmas present from his customers. This enraged BAUDE, who was determined on revenge. Having become acquainted with a glass-worker, who used arsenic in his business, by various pretexts BAUDE obtained quite a quantity of it. First he tried the poison on the baker's horse, and killed him. Another horse was bought by his master, and the second animal died. Having thus graduated in the business, BAUDE then entered into the scheme of poisoning not only his master and mistress, but all the people who were customers for DUBOC'S bread. In April of this year he managed to get into the room where the dough was kept, and poured into it a quantity of arsenic. The effects of this poisoning were felt by no less than 300 persons. Fortunately, no one died, for he distribution of the arsenic in so many loaves of bread had been small. Before the court, which met toward the close of last month, BAUDE *declared that he had obtained arsenic to kill rats* with, and that some of it had fallen out of his pocket into the dough. The Cour d'Assises of the Seine did not believe him, and, though M. LACHAUD defended him, BAUDE was condemned to death. French criminal law in a case of this kind does not take into account the fact that no one had died, but punishes a man who in his professional calling has the exceptional opportunity of committing an injury. Additional punishment is meted out in France to a servant who robs his master. It is doubtful whether BAUDE will find much sympathy in Paris. In New-York, however, he might have been very much admired. But then, as is well known, French people are very peculiar.

There are no means of verifying the statement made that there are at present some 7,000 boarders who go to bed every night in the many hotels strung along Coney Island beach. This total seems somewhat exaggerated, and 5,500 persons is probably nearer to the mark. Here is the population of a good sized village, which, during the Summer heat, dreading hot nights, finds cool air and pleasant breezes, during the hours of sleep. Every member of this community knows that numerous precautions have been taken to prevent fire. There is water in profusion, pumping-engines ever ready, steam always kept up; there is strict policing, gas-lights are lit by electricity, and in every hotel there is an efficiently drilled fire company. Since the houses are built of wood, the danger from fire has been understood, and the utmost vigilance is exercised. In these immense hotels, with their balconies, their corridors, their interminable suites of rooms, their numberless *culs-de-sac*, and occasional staircases, it would be prudent for the guest to study the geography of the room he occupies before going to bed. Some people have the bump of locality and might remember that their room—the number 500—was exactly 73 doors from the third stairs to the left. But those who have the topographical instinct are exceptional. Women, who have no need to exercise this particular kind of memory, are generally utterly deficient as to observation of place. In broad daylight they would lose themselves in the immense halls of any of these hotels. A tired and sleepy man don't know and don't care where he is or where he goes to. In case of a fire at night in one of these huge houses, the loss of life would be terrible, because men and women would not know how to escape. The use of elevators precludes acquaintance with the construction of the house. It would thus be wise for boarders to take the trouble to inform themselves of the position of their rooms. Hotel proprietors, at a very small outlay, could instruct their guests as to the lay of the land. They might have an engraved plan of every story framed and hung in each room. Under it might be printed something of this kind: "The occupant of this room, the No. —, is particularly requested to study the plan of this story. Room No. — is indicated by being colored in red. The nearest staircase is on the right-hand side of the hall. There are three staircases in the hall. The nearest way to the balcony is ——" &c., &c. In a panic, when people have no eyes to read, the most carefully printed instructions would be useless. As aids to memory, placed in the halls, painted in conspicuous characters, hung in all possible places during the day-time, there should be sign-boards, telling people where are the exits. They might learn by day what it was impossible to acquire at night. As it is, any man or woman who courts slumber in these big hotels, and has been too lazy or indifferent to know how he or she can escape, should there be danger, voluntarily throws away some of the chances of life.

The peach, which is now in season, originated in Persia and Northern India, and is of the same genus as the almond. The nectarine differs from the peach only in being smooth while the peach is downy. It is a mere variety, probably produced and assuredly preserved by cultivation. The free-stone peach of the French is their *pêche*, while the cling-stone is their *pavie*. A remarkable variety, of Chinese origin, has the fruit compressed and flattened with almost evergreen leaves. The peach is cultivated widely in Southern Europe, in many parts of the East, in South America and Australia, though it has never, it is believed, attained the perfection of the fruit in the United States. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio raise superb peaches, and have often orchards containing from 20,000 to 25,000 trees. The quantity of dried peaches is reported to be steadily increasing, while peach brandy is diminishing. Peach water, obtained by bruising the leaves of the tree, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling, is not only employed for flavoring, but in medicine as a sedative and vermifuge. The stone of the fruit is very like the bitter almond in its properties, and the blossoms exhale an odor of bitter almonds. Both the stone and blossoms are used in the facture of a liqueur called Persico. In the Old and New World there are, it is said, more than one hundred varieties of the delicious fruit.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Republicans of Charleston, S. C., intend to hold a ratification meeting on Monday, 23d inst.

The Greenbackers of the Twentieth District of Ohio have nominated Judge A. M. Jackson for Congress.

Congressman R. F. Armfield has been renominated on the seventh ballot by the Democratic Convention in the Seventh District of North Carolina.

Tennessee held an election for county officers on Thursday last. The Democrats were generally successful, but in Chattanooga the Republicans made a gain of 500 votes over the last Sheriff's election.

The Hon. Edward J. Phelps, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, says that he will not make any speeches in the present campaign, because he does not think it proper for a candidate to advocate his own election.

There being some doubt about the eligibility of the Hon. Jeremiah H. Boone, the Republican candidate for Elector for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, the question has been submitted to Chairman Cessna, of the State Committee.

Speaking of the election in its county on Thursday last, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* complacently says: "The vote is large, and we presume about the usual amount of illegal voting, as the three parties in the field charge and are charged with fraud."

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Patriot* says that there is very little doubt that the proposition to call a convention to revise the Constitution of that State will be defeated, as many Democrats as well as Republicans are opposed to it on the ground of the expense.

The Republican conferees of Crawford and Mercer Counties, Penn., have nominated S. H. Miller for Representative in Congress. Butler County, which with these two makes up the Twenty-sixth District, had previously nominated the Hon. J. D. McJunkin.

The latest and most surprising bit of news from the South is furnished by the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, which says: "The fact of the South being 'solid' in support of the Democracy is not an evidence of hostility to the North, but of opposition to that political organization from whose rule it would free the North."

Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, writing to a friend who had been deceived by Democratic stories, says: "Don't worry over my position in this campaign. I am a member of a Garfield Veteran club—ditto a campaign club. Have made several Garfield speeches and expect to make more. Hope you are, and will do likewise."

Gen. William J. Bolton, of Norristown, Penn., writing to a personal friend a few days ago, said: "My friend, you will always find me on the right side and doing battle against those who attempted to destroy our Government, and us along with it. Have no fear about Norristown and the county (Hancock's reputed home) in this contest."

Mr. J. Bell Bigger announces that Mr. Archer A. Phlegar has declined the Democratic nomination for Elector for the Ninth District of Virginia because his business partner has been nominated for the same position by the Readjusters, and he does not wish to antagonize him although having no sympathy for his party. R. R. Henry takes Mr. Phlegar's place on the Democratic ticket.

THE LATE GEN. W. O. BUTLER.

QUIET SCENES OF THE CLOSING YEARS OF A LONG AND HONORABLE LIFE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 7.

The death of Gen. William Orlando Butler yesterday, at Carrollton, removes from this life a citizen of Kentucky pre-eminent as a maker of history through his participation in the Indian wars of the early part of the century, and in the battle of New-Orleans. He was a member of that Butler family of which Mr. Collins, in his history of Kentucky, says that few "have been so generally distinguished as this for high military bearing and gallantry, genuine good sense and longevity, while no other is so singularly retiring and modest, and so free from political ambition and desire for public position." The three brothers Butler, Thomas, William Orlando, and Richard, have been living at Carrollton for many years in octogenarian ease and dignity, quietly awaiting the summons, which rarely permits such an accumulation of years.

An acquaintance of Gen. Butler communicates the following to the *Courier-Journal* with reference to the General's last years at Carrollton:

"During the last few years of his life Gen. Butler has lived in seclusion at his beautiful home in Carrollton. Here the veteran of war and politics communed with his memories of other days, and indulged the fancies of his poetic imagination. Occasionally he would recite to a circle of familiar friends the poems he had composed, but not committed to paper, or he would draw from his retentive memory the old songs he had learned in youth. He belonged altogether to days that are long gone, and to the present generation he has for many times been more of a historical figure than a living contemporary. Sixty-one years ago he resigned from the regular Army as a Captain of infantry. Near half a century ago he was in Congress. A third of a century ago he commanded our army in Mexico, and after the war was on the Presidential ticket with Gen. Cass. It is 30 years since his last public service in the Peace Convention at Washington. A few years ago a church spire in Indiana that was considered old and worn was pulled down, and among the relics found in the ball at the top was a poem written in youth by the venerable man of more than four score, to whom it was returned. As active as the greater part of his life was, he seemed always to prefer retirement. He never grew tired of visiting under the old trees his hand had planted, and gazing on the placid waters of the Ohio and the charming scenery that lay around his home. The plaintive note of the 'Boatman's Horn' that fell upon the lambent air and inspired his youthful fancy, seemed still, in his old age, to be present to his mental ear. He seemed entirely satisfied with the familiar beauty of the scenes amid which he had passed all the years he could draw from war and politics and public service. Sometimes he would point to an opposite distant spot on the river's bank, toward which his strong arms once cleaved the waters in the days of active youth. He liked to walk over the ground on which the long-gone lads of his day tested their fleetness of foot or jumped their distances. Occasionally he brought out the beautiful swords presented to him by Congress and his own State, or he would look at the old yellow parchments of his various commissions. But none of these reminiscences seemed to renew the desire for more active life. He would leave them all, and cheerfully mount his horse to quietly ride over his farm; or, when even that activity was denied, he would dismiss them all and turn to the serene, contemplative

TEACHINGS IN PHILOSOPHY

THE WORK AND PROPERTY OF THE COLONIAL SCHOOL.

IT SUPPLIES NOT YET SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—DR. JOHNS'S VALEDICTORY LECTURE ON TEACHING PHILOSOPHY—MORAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED BY DR. KEMPSTER—DR. MULFORD ON THE RELATIONS OF THE SEXES.

CHESTNUT HILL, Aug. 9.—The last week of the School of Philosophy began the session by the reading of Prof. Johns's valedictory lecture, which was more than usually interesting. He said:

"Gentlemen Members of the Colonial School: Before I say a few words about the work and property of the School, I wish to say a few words about myself. I have been connected with the School of Philosophy from the beginning, and have had the honor of being its President for the last two years. I have been deeply interested in the work, and have endeavored to do my part in the best way I could. I have had the pleasure of meeting many of you here, and of making your acquaintance, and I have had the pleasure of hearing many of you lecture. I have enjoyed the intercourse with you, and I have learned much from you. I have also had the pleasure of meeting many of you in your own homes, and of receiving from you many kindnesses. I shall always look back upon my connection with the School of Philosophy as one of the most pleasant and profitable portions of my life, and I shall always look upon the members of the School as friends. I have also had the pleasure of meeting many of the friends of the School, and of receiving from them

SHIPPING.

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UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take Liverpool, Mail Steamboat Co.'s Pier, No. 48 North River, foot of Clarkson-st.
OCEANIC.....Saturday, Aug. 14, 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....Saturday, Aug. 21, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Rates, $80 and upward, according to location in saloon. Excursion tickets, good for one year, $160 and upward. Second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Drafts at lowest rates. Apply at Company's Office, 29 Broadway, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leave Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kinkerhook-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 12 M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 7, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
☞ These steamers are new ones of 3500 tons, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also experienced surgeons, stewardess, and carpenter on board. The saloon, midship, and after-deck cabins (leaving the least motion at sea—perfect ventilation and freedom from odors.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE, at LOW RATES. OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

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UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
Switzerland.....Aug. 14, 12 M | Vaderland.....Aug. 21, 9 A. M.
Belgenland.....Aug. 7, 3:30 P. M. | Gothland.....Aug. 28, 3:30 P. M.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking and bath rooms amidship. Music and stewardess on board. Unequalled table. Cabin passage, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30. Second cabin and steerage passengers provided with bedding, mattresses, and cooking utensils. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, mattresses, and cooking utensils. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, mattresses, and cooking utensils.

A LARGE FLEET OF YACHTS.

THIRTY-SEVEN BOATS IN LINE OFF BAY RIDGE.

THE FIRST UNION REGATTA OF THE NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION A VERY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR—ONLY ONE YACHT CAPSIZED — THE WINNERS AND THE PRIZES.

The first union regatta of the National Yachting Association of the United States, Department of New-York, was sailed yesterday. The races were contested by 37 yachts, representing 12 yacht clubs—the New-Jersey, Pavonia, Bayonne, Empire, Southern of New-Orleans, West Brighton, Long Island, Columbia, Hudson River, National, Jersey City, Yonkers, and Oceanic. Notwithstanding great difficulties, the regatta was in all respects one of the best managed and most successful of the season. The entrance fee was $5, except in class D, where it was $3. Only two sails were allowed on each yacht, jib and mainsail. The prizes were as follows: Class A—First prize, $100; second prize, $40; third prize, $10. Class B—First prize, $80; second prize, $30; third prize, $10. Class C—First prize, $70; second prize, $25; third prize, $10. Class D—First prize, $50; second prize, $20; third prize, $5. Class E—One prize, $25, to which was added $25 by Mr. F. Hughes, making a prize of $50 for catamarans. There had been some trouble about the payment of prizes at previous contests, but yesterday the Treasurer had every prize in his pocket, snugly done up in a little envelope, and they were all paid immediately after the races.

The start was a flying one for all classes, and the course for classes A, B, C, and E was from an imaginary line between two stake-boats anchored above the steam-boat wharf at Bay Ridge to and around Robbin's Reef buoy, thence to and around a stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, about half a mile from the steamboat wharf on the west end of Coney Island, thence back to the home stake-boat, each repeating 20 nautical miles. For class D the course was around Robbins' Reef buoy to and around a stake-boat anchored about half a mile above Fort Lafayette, thence to the home stake-boat, and repeat, making 15 nautical miles. The time allowance was 2 minutes to the foot for classes A, B and C, and 1 minute 30 seconds a foot for classes D and E. There were no restrictions as to ballast, nor as to the number of men carried; but no man was to be allowed to leave a yacht during the race. This rule was violated in the case of one yacht, however, when all the men aboard left her very suddenly. Booming out or taking in ballast was not allowed.

Yachtsmen had been looking forward to this regatta for a long time, and a great deal of interest was taken in it. Among the boats that came up to the line was the Lady Emma, E. L. Israel owner, of the Southern Yacht Club of New-Orleans. This yacht formerly belonged in New-York, and was known as the Brown. Her owner entered her for this regatta, and sailed her all the way up from New-Orleans with a complete crew of sailors from that port—good seamen, but men totally unacquainted with the waters of New-York Bay. In the catamaran class, Mr. F. Hughes, owner of the Tarantella, offered an additional prize of $25, which he was pretty sure of repocketing, for the Tarantella is noted as one of the fastest craft in the harbor, frequently, in a good wind, showing her stern to our fastest steam-boats. The committee tried to find some catamaran that could compete successfully with it, but, as events showed, they were unsuccessful. The Upper Bay was so full of yachts at noon that the Bay Ridge and Coney Island excursion boats had to pick their way carefully. Some of the boats carried a tremendous spread of canvas, and were well weighted with men and sand-bag ballast. "Any man who can sail one of those boats properly in a race," said an old sailor aboard the judge's boat, "can sail anything in the world." And the amateur sailors showed themselves good seamen, for few mistakes were made throughout the day. The steam-boat Blackbird carried the judges and a large number of spectators, including a few ladies. The judges were: John M. Sawyer, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club; ex-Commodore R. S. Austin, of the Quaker City Yacht Club, Philadelphia; and Vice-Commodore Charles T. Mercer, of the Yonkers Yacht Club. The Committee of Arrangements, to whose admirable management is due the success of the regatta, was composed of R. Y. Freeman, of the Hudson River Yacht Club; Henry Wood, National Yacht Club; Theodore H. Rogers, New-Jersey Yacht Club; Andrew J. Brush, Empire Yacht Club; Joseph A. Weaver, Columbia Yacht Club; A. L. Kreymer, Pavonia Yacht Club, and A. J. Prime, Yonkers Yacht Club. The starting-gun was fired at 12:27, and in a very few minutes the whole 37 yachts had crossed the line. There were 40 entries, but three boats failed to appear. The following were the starters:

CLASS A—36 AND OVER, TO 30 FEET.

Name.	Owner.	Club.	Ft.	In.
Dare-devil	W. H. Dilworth	N. Jersey	37	4
Elsie May	J. G. Northrop	Pavonia	36	0
Molly Bawn	C. D. McGlehan	Bayonne	36	0
Disowned	Capt. Ellsworth		36	10
Mary Morgan	John Keegan	Empire	35	0
Lady Emma	E. L. Israel	S'n of N.O.	27	3½
Parole	C. E. VanName	W.B'ght'n	27	8
Silence	Capt. Ira Smith	Long Isl'd	27	1½

CLASS B—28 AND OVER, TO 26 FEET.

Thorne	James Gordon	Empire	26	6
T. W. Reeves	Com. Henry Hill	Empire	26	9½
Rambler	John H. Thorn	Columbia	26	8
Isonomy	E. Price		26	7
Martha M	Capt. J. O. Brine	Empire	26	6½

CLASS C—20 AND OVER, TO 23 FEET.

Geo. R. Deane	C. Schwank	Empire	21	5
H. H. Holmes	A. L. Kreymeyer	Pavonia	21	11
Sophia Emma	J. Varian	Empire	21	11
Excelsior	Henry Weeks	W'ght'n Isl'd	21	11
L. R. Prince	H. Hill	Empire	20	4
Annie			22	8
Alina D			21	9
Joe	E. Perry		21	11

CLASS D—UNDER 20 FEET.

Laurel	John E. Drew	H'n River	19	1
Molly C	S. A. Cooper		19	6
Rosy H	H. Post	J'r'y City	18	8
Jillie	A. A. Edmonston	N-Jers'y	17	3
C. W. Miller	Chas. W. Miller		19	11
Angie S	Gustav Strauls		16	10
Molly McCarthy	John McCarthy		15	9½
Pinafore	John Nesbitt	Yonkers	16	4
Lottie	M. Maloney	National	19	0
Brothers	Wm. Murphy	Pavonia	16	6
Marion			17	6
Zephyr			18	10
F. L. Sheppard	F. T. Rush		19	10

CLASS E—CATAMARANS.

Tarantella	Fred Hughes	Empire	30	0
Thomas Fearon	H. A. Dingee	Yonkers	34	0
Columbia	Com. G. P. Everson	Oceanic	30	3

There was a good breeze from the south-west, and a flood tide. The boats all went off on the starboard tack, and headed for Robbin's Reef. Rounding this, and most of the boats of each class keeping well together, they took to the port tack for Gravesend Bay. It was one of the noticeable features of the race that many of the sloops and cat-boats kept ahead of the catamarans. The Tarantella, in that class, soon walked away from all her competitors, and maintained her reputation for speed. Rounding the stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, the yachts hugged the Long Island shore, heading for the starting point. About a mile below the home stake-boat, where four of the leaders were closely bunched, there happened the only serious accident of the day. Mr. C. E. Van Name's Parole was carrying a great spread of canvas, and was heavily loaded with men and sand-bags. A boy seated near the stern fell overboard, and there was a rush to the side of the boat to rescue him. The boat came about at the same moment and careened violently to starboard, dipping the end of her mainsail in the water. She lay in this position for nearly a minute, as if undecided what to do; then, with great deliberation, she went all the way over, and her sail lay flat on the water. One man who had been sitting on the stern was seen to take a plunge into the water, and at the same time seven heads and shoulders appeared above the gunwales, and seven men seated themselves on the yacht's side. They seemed to enjoy the situation and to be in no danger, so the judge's boat did not stop, but a cat-boat that happened to be passing put about and rescued the men. Some of them did not even wet their feet. The result of the races is given in the following summary:

CLASS A.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Dare Devil	12 27 00	4 54 15	4 27 15	3 55 35
Elsie May	12 27 00	4 41 14	4 13 14	4 13 14
Molly Bawn	12 30 00	4 55 40	4 25 40	3 55 07
Disowned	12 34 12	4 47 03	4 12 51	4 03 24
Mary Morgan	12 32 00	4 49 03	4 16 43	4 03 24
Lady Emma	12 32 00	4 54 07	4 21 07	4 08 38
Parole	12 32 00	Not timed.		
Silence	12 32 00	4 51 35	4 19 35	4 00 35

CLASS B.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Thorne	12 30 00	4 55 55	4 25 55	4 11 55
T. W. Reeves	12 27 30	4 50 45	4 23 15	4 09 30½
Rambler	12 29 00	5 03 13	4 34 13	4 20 13
Isonomy	12 31 19	4 55 44	4 24 25	4 09 06
Martha M	12 28 31	4 53 04	4 24 33	4 19 33

CLASS C.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Geo. R. Deane	12 30 00	4 55 55	4 25 55	4 24 55
H. H. Holmes	12 28 00	4 55 41	4 27 41	4 26 14
Sophia Emma	12 27 30	5 02 13	4 34 43	4 34 01
Excelsior	12 30 21	4 55 44	4 25 23	4 24 50
L. R. Prince	12 30 43	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
Annie	12 34 13	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
Alina D	12 30 29	5 03 13	4 31 46	4 31 35
Joe	12 29 35	5 03 40	4 33 05	4 33 35

CLASS D.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Laurel	12 30 43	3 45 30	3 17 36	3 11 53
Molly C	12 32 30	3 28 28	3 00 58	2 59 59½
Rosy H	12 30 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
Lillie	12 27 35	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
C. W. Miller	12 31 13	3 40 07	3 08 43	3 08 43
Angie S	12 32 00	3 44 38	3 12 38	3 12 38
Molly McCarthy	12 32 00	3 54 26	3 18 06	3 15 25½
Molly M'Carthy	12 28 33	3 49 30	3 17 07	3 10 55½
Pinafore	12 32 40	3 46 17	3 15 37	3 13 14½
Lottie	12 33 00	3 55 13	3 26 13	3 20 49½
Brothers	12 27 10	3 54 49	3 27 39	3 25 25
Marion	12 30 28	3 49 36	3 19 08	3 13 49½
Zephyr	12 28 54	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
F. L. Sheppard	12 35 25	3 25 19	2 50 45	2 48 37½

CLASS E.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Tarantella	12 30 30	3 50 44	3 20 13	3 04 13
Thomas Fearon	12 32 50	4 30 58	4 01 38	4 01 38
Columbia	12 30 43	5 02 13	4 31 31	4 10 56

WINNERS.

Class A—First prize, Silence; second prize, Lady Emma; third prize, Disowned.

Class B—First prize, Isonomy; second prize, Reeves; third prize, Thorne.

Class C—First prize, Deane; second prize, Excelsior; third prize, Holmes.

Class D—First prize, Sheppard; second prize, Brothers; third prize, C. W. Miller.

Class E—Tarantella.

THE BLAME NOT YET FIXED.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE COLLISION ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

There were so many people at Jamaica last night who wanted to hear the testimony in the inquest in the case of John Wolcott, the engineer, who was killed in a collision on the Long Island Railroad, near Morris Grove, on Saturday evening, July 31, that Coroner William D. Wood conducted the examination in the Town Hall, instead of his private office. The Long Island Railroad Company was well represented. Besides counsel and the General Transportation Agent of the company in Brooklyn, there were present nearly all of the employes who were off duty yesterday. Coroner Wood continued to write out his own testimony, and this gave the counsel for the company and for Lestrange time to take elaborate notes without the expense of employing a stenographer.

James A. Lestrange, the conductor of the train that caused the collision, was recalled. In answer to the Coroner's questions he said his train was about 400 feet beyond the railway station when it stopped. He jumped off before it came to a halt, and unlocked the switch. Before he had unlocked it the collision occurred.

George A. Scofield, the telegraph operator and station agent of the road at East New-York, testified that on the night of the accident Conductor Lestrange's train arrived at East New-York at 9:25 o'clock, and started on its way again at 9:34 o'clock. The witness said he asked the conductor why he did not "go on to Woodhaven to meet train No. 286." The engineer interrupted with the remark that he "could not trust No. 33." He had four minutes in which to reach Woodhaven.

Engineer William Wolcott, of Engine No. 3, said his train "had the right of way" on the night of the accident. He left Jamaica at 9:39 o'clock. The collision occurred about three minutes later. Witness saw the headlight of Engine No. 33 when it was about 300 feet away from him. At first he thought the train was on a switch. When he found it was on his track he applied the steam-brakes, reversed his engine, and sprang off.

James L. Morrow, the transportation agent of the railway company at the Flatbush-avenue depot, said that Lestrange's train had left the Flatbush-avenue station at 9:10 o'clock; it should have left at 9 o'clock. He had always considered Lestrange a reliable man. The latter had been under orders from witness about 15 months. Thomas Hayes and John L. Sawyer, firemen on Engines Nos. 33 and 3, respectively, corroborated Engineer Wolcott's testimony as to the time of the accident and the distance their engines were apart when first seen.

Conductor Samuel Allen was the next witness called, but Mr. Morrow said the conductor was not able to leave his room yet, and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, the 13th inst.

MURDER AT LOCUST VALLEY.

A MAN'S HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN THE WOODS—A FAINT CLUE.

About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a farm laborer known as "Jim," in the employ of Thomas F. Underhill, of Locust Valley, Long Island, while in the woods near Babcock's Point, on the Sound, picking blackberries, discovered the headless body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition. The head was found about 10 feet from the trunk of the body. The iron-gray whiskers were matted with blood. The man had apparently been beheaded with an axe. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, and was dressed in thin undergarments, light pantaloons, dark coat and vest, and low-cut shoes. The pantaloons pockets were turned inside out. The body was lying in a very secluded spot about 100 feet from the public highway. Coroner Bayliss, of Oyster Bay, was notified, and he took charge of the case. He at once began an investigation, after having the remains removed to Oyster Bay for interment. He will hold the inquest to-day.

About three weeks ago a small boat containing three men was rowed across the Long Island Sound to a point near where the body was found. The three occupants went ashore and proceeded in the direction of the woods. About an hour afterward two of the men returned to the boat and re-embarked, rowing rapidly in the direction from which they came. The general belief is that the body was that of the man who failed to return to the boat. The woods have been carefully searched for the weapon with which the deed was committed, but without success. The inhabitants living in the neighborhood can give no information that will throw any light on the tragedy other than the story about the three men in a boat. Nothing was found on the body to lead to its identity. The general opinion is that the man was first butchered and then robbed.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the New-York Camp-meeting Association commenced on the "old historic ground," Sing Sing, last evening, and will close on Friday evening, Aug. 20. For several weeks past a number of families have had their residences there, as is the usual custom. About the same number of tents are pitched, and the grounds present the familiar appearance they have at this season of the year for the past half century. The Rev. M. S. Terry, D. D., Presiding Elder of the New-York District, New-York Conference, is the Elder in charge. The committee announce that the first week of the meeting will be devoted to a Sunday-school Institute. Great pains have been taken to provide at this assembly such a course of training and such counsel and inspiration as Sunday-school workers need to make them efficient in their work. On the intervening Sunday, Aug. 15, the gates will be closed and no public services will be held on the ground. The second week will be devoted to a series of sermons, to be accompanied by praise-meetings, prayer-meetings, Bible readings, and such other services as may be desired or the occasion may demand.

ICE-WATER FOR TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Mr. H. H. Hadley, Secretary of the Business Men's Moderation Society, has written a letter to President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, requesting him to have a resolution passed by the board authorizing the society to have wagons driven through the streets for the purpose of furnishing ice-water free to the inmates of tenement-houses, and to stop from five to 30 minutes in front of such buildings for that purpose. Mr. Morris will introduce a resolution to that effect at the meeting of the Common Council to-day.

SPINNERS ON STRIKE.

OSWEGO, Aug. 9.—Four hundred spinners have struck at the Oswego Falls Woolen Mills for 80 cents a day. They were getting 50 cents. The strike of the spinners stops the work of the weavers. The proprietors of the mills refuse to accede to the demands of the strikers, and unless an arrangement can be made will close the mills, which employ about 700 hands.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DRY GOODS CLERKS AT THE OAR.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME—HANDSOME PRIZES PRESENTED BY EMPLOYERS.

The dry goods clerks employed by the firms of A. T. Stewart & Co., Lord and Taylor, Le Boutillier Brothers, and J. & C. Johnston are to have a regatta on the Harlem River Saturday afternoon. The firms interested have purchased a number of elegant badges to be presented to the successful competitors. The races will begin at 3 o'clock P. M. A barge has been chartered for use as a grand stand, and it will be moored broadside toward the course, at the foot of One-hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, on the New-York side of the river. A tug for the use of the referee, Mr. William B. Curtis, and the judges and members of the press will sail over the course leaving One-hundred and Thirty-fifth-street at 3 P. M. There will be seven rowing races and one swimming match contested. The course is from Macomb's Dam down the river to Gates's lumber dock, a distance of one mile straight away. The first race will be for single sculls and will cover the full course. The second race will be open only to "fat men" weighing 200 pounds or more. The course will be half a mile, ending at Gates's dock. The next race will be for four-oared gigs, distance one mile. A swimming match of one-quarter of a mile will intervene, to be followed by a double-scull and pair-oared gig race, of one mile each, and a "tub" race. The latter race will be from the house of the Columbia Boat Club across the river to the New-York Rowing Club house. The prizes are very handsome. Each of the winning crew, including the coxswain, in the four-oared gig race will receive a gold badge, consisting of a bar, with the title of the race in black enamel on its surface. Depending from the bar is an oval medal, surmounted by the figure of a sculler leaning on an oar. It is surrounded by a wreath of Etruscan gold, and framed with four oars. The winners in the double-scull race will receive silver badges. The finest prize in the collection will go to the winner in the single-scull race. It is of gold. From a bar, like the others, is suspended by chains an oval medal with a figure of an oarsman on its face. It is surrounded by a wreath of given Etruscan gold, and above it hangs a gonfalon wrought in red and black enamel, and the successful race each of the winning crew and the coxswain will receive a silver badge. From a silver bar depend two sculls crossed and surrounded by a wreath. A square plate is suspended from the wreath, with an oarsman in the centre, and below it are the numerals "1890," wrought in black enamel. The successful "fat" man will receive a silver medal with the figure of a man of heavy proportions wrought in gold in the centre. A silver medal will be given to the winner of the swimming match. In the centre is the figure of a man churning the water. The medal to be given to the winner of the tub race, is a unique affair. In the centre of a silver medal is wrought in bas relief, the gold figure of a man in a tub, the tub being about half an inch in diameter. Following are the entries in the several events:

Single Scull.—E. P. Livingston, of A. T. Stewart & Co.; William Goodbody, of Le Boutillier Brothers; W. Sprague, of J. & C. Johnston, and J. C. Keeney, of Lord & Taylor.

Fat Man's Race.—T. Bergin, of Le Boutillier Brothers; James Hagan, of Lord & Taylor, and John Purcell, of A. T. Stewart & Co.

Four-oared Gig.—Lord & Taylor's crew: M. C. Patterson, bow; W. Thompson, E. W. Gilgar, W. H. Innet, stroke; J. C. Keeney, coxswain. T. C. Barley, substitute. Le Boutillier Brothers crew: John Dunn, bow; William Pielow, John Fulton, William Goodbody, stroke; Richard Graham, coxswain; Fred M. Rice, substitute.

Swimming Match.—E. A. Cone, of A. T. Stewart & Co.; Alexander Deyarmin, of Lord & Taylor, and John Dunn, of Le Boutillier Brothers.

Double Scull.—J. C. Keeney and William Newcomb, of Lord & Taylor; W. Sprague and Frederick B. Parke, of J. & C. Johnston; William Neil and J. P. Taylor, of A. T. Stewart & Co.; William Goodbody and John Dunn, of Le Boutillier Brothers.

Four-oared Gig.—John McIntyre, C. A. Berwin, and E. A. Davison, coxswain, of A. T. Stewart & Co.; W. H. Innet, E. W. Gilgar, T. A. Bardey, coxswain, and M. C. Patterson, substitute, of Lord & Taylor; John Pielow, John Fulton, and Richard Graham, coxswain, of Le Boutillier Brothers.

Tub Race.—Richard Graham, of Le Boutillier Brothers; Thomas A. Bartley, of Lord & Taylor; W. Sprague, of J. & C. Johnston, and John McIntyre, of A. T. Stewart & Co.

BALBO'S FUNERAL.

WILL THE ITALIAN PRIESTS BE DISCIPLINED BY THE CARDINAL?

It was rumored yesterday that Fathers Anacletus da Roccagorga and Julius ab Arpino, of the Order of St. Francis, of Sullivan-street, had excited the displeasure of his Eminence the Cardinal, and that a very serious reprimand would be administered to them by the Vicar-General in consequence of their conduct during the last days of Pietro Balbo, who was hanged on Friday in the yard of the City Prison. It was said, according to the fast-spreading rumor, that distinguished members of the Catholic Church had called upon the Cardinal and declared that the actions of Fathers Anacletus and Julius were unprecedented, and that if they were not severely reproved and punished their conduct might bring a scandal upon the Church. A TIMES reporter was informed at the residences of Cardinal McCloskey and Vicar-General Quinn that no action had been taken against Fathers Anacletus and Julius, and that in all probability nothing would be said or done in the matter concerning them. It was unlikely, it was said, that the Cardinal would find fault with them. Father Anacletus said he had heard nothing from the Vicar-General; he had endeavored to prepare Balbo's soul for eternity; he had no political affiliations, and had no feeling against Gov. Cornell in consequence of the latter's expressed determination not to interfere with the execution of the law. Father Julius echoed the sentiments expressed by Father Anacletus. Lawyer William F. Kintzing, who was Balbo's counsel, has been a member of the Republican Central Committee from the Third Assembly District. He has always voted the Republican ticket, and is a warm supporter of Garfield and Arthur. The story that he has given the Italian voters to understand that Gov. Cornell is not their friend, and that he has urged them to vote against the Republican candidates this Fall, is denounced by him as utterly false. He abided by the decision of the Governor without a murmur. Balbo requested to have the funeral from the Sullivan-street church, and it would have taken place there but for the remonstrance of Father Anacletus, who did not believe that the edifice could safely hold all who might crowd in. Balbo, however, did not know that any change had been made in the programme. He expected to be buried from the church. Mr. Kintzing says that he is willing to shoulder all the responsibility for the funeral display. He was satisfied that the Italians would turn out en masse, and he urged the Catholic clergymen to attend, so that their presence might have a mollifying effect upon the crowd. The lawyer thinks that if Superintendent Walling had declined to give the funeral procession a route that a riot would have been inevitable. Ex-Alderman Jacob Berlinger, who accompanied Mr. Kintzing to the grave, said that he never witnessed a more orderly funeral gathering.

A DENTISTS' CONVENTION

A joint meeting of committees of the American Dental Convention, the Southern Dental Association, and the State Dental Society of New-York was held yesterday in the Sturtevant House. A report was received from a sub-committee on the subject of forming a National Dental Association or congress, the final action respecting which will be taken at a mass-meeting of dentists on Wednesday, at No. 55 West Thirty-third-street. The sub-committee recommended that the name of the new association be the National Dental Congress, which, together with rules and by-laws for its government, was unanimously adopted. The constitution submitted was slightly amended and will probably be subjected to further modification at the mass-meeting. To-day, at 11 A. M., the annual meeting of the American Dental Convention will be held at the Sturtevant House, and at 3 P. M. the convention will meet the Southern Dental Association in joint conference at Treuer's Hall. The morning session will be called to order by Dr. J. G. Ambler, of this City, and the opening address will be delivered by Dr. John Allen, the President of the convention. An address of welcome will be made by Dr. Ambler as the joint meeting in the afternoon. Among the prominent dentists who are expected to attend are Dr. C. S. Hurlburt, of Massachusetts; Dr. Townsend, of Philadelphia; Dr. G. A. Mills, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. Smith, of Connecticut; Dr. Charles Morris and Dr. Eugene Palmer, of New-York; Dr. J. B. Patrick, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. J. J. Weatherly and Dr. J. B. Coddington, of Boston; Dr. T. L. Buckingham, of Philadelphia; Dr. R. F. Punt and Dr. R. B. Donaldson, of Washington; Dr. R. B. Winder, of Baltimore; Dr. C. S. Stockton, President of the New-Jersey society; Dr. S. J. Gobb, of Tennessee; Dr. W. H. Atkinson and Dr. J. W. Selby, of New-York; Dr. J. Taft, of Cincinnati, and Dr. L. S. Straw, of Newburg.

THE POLICE AT THEIR HEELS.

STRIKING MESSENGER BOYS MAKING A GOOD TIME—THE TROUBLE ABOUT OVER.

Knots of the striking messenger boys gathered in Broad-street yesterday, and recited the story of their grievances to attentive adult listeners. Some of the boys were very noisy and disposed to follow the example of strikers of larger growth by parading in imposing lines before their employer's offices. One parade of this kind was made on Broad-street during the forenoon. The Police made a swoop upon the line, and sent the boys scattering off up Wall-street, down Broad, and through Exchange-place at far greater speed than they are accustomed to making in the delivery of messages marked "Rush." Some of these boys made their way to the office of a newspaper on Nassau-street, where they gathered to the number of about 75, and testified their appreciation of the stand the paper had taken by indulging in repeated cheers. Many of the boys who joined the strikers early yesterday returned to their work before noon, and at the Broad-street office the scarcity of messengers was somewhat lessened by a force borrowed from the Domestic Telegraph Company, the boys of the American Company having deserted almost in a body. The total number of boys employed by the company is about 750, and of these the largest number on strike at one time yesterday was about 300, according to statements made at the Broad-street office. The boys who were lounging about the down-town offices were not all communicative as to what their purposes were. There appears to be a total lack of organization among them. The expectation of receiving an increase of salary is not great among them, and not a few admitted that they would readily go back to work if it were not for the fact that they had made promises to their companions to "stand out."

Some trouble occurred during the day near the office of the company at Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, when the strikers attempted to prevent boys who were not on strike from attending to work, and threatened to "lay for them" unless they joined in the revolt. Joseph H. Jackson, a detective employed by the American District Telegraph Company, saw Victor Haugh and Charles Ahern intimidating two boys, and caused their arrest. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice Murray fined them $5. As the boys did not have the money they were sent to the Tombs for five days.

At the office of the company the strike was yesterday afternoon considered about over. President Andrews was still determined to make no concessions to the demands of the strikers. Secretary Weyman said that about the middle of the afternoon a large proportion of the boys had returned to their work, and that not more than 75 to 100 were out on strike. He did not believe that more than this number would remain away in the face of an order which had been issued notifying them that unless they reported for duty at their various offices by this morning they would be discharged and not again be employed by the company.

BEGGING FOR MERCY.

THE CRIME OF A YOUNG CLERK IS CONFESSED WITH MANY TEARS.

The firm of Mills & Gibb, of Nos. 462 and 464 Broadway, allow their clerks, when working overtime at night, 75 cents to pay for their supper. They are at liberty to spend the money or not. The money is given on orders signed by E. Gibb. Many months ago the firm took into their employ Williamson Scudder Haight, aged 18 years, of No. 115 Suffolk-street, Jersey City. During the month of July Haight forged supper-tickets to the amount of over $40. He was at last detected, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court. A single charge, involving $3 25, was made against him. Haight cried when asked what he had to say in his own behalf. He told the Justice that both his father and mother had died, leaving him poor. He now lived with his aunt. He had been out of work, and some months ago had been given employment by Mills & Gibb. He started on $1 50 per week, and was recently promoted and his pay raised to $4. This, however, was not enough to pay his board. But being ashamed to ask for more pay after the increase he resorted to forgeries. "If my employers will only forgive me I will work hard to pay this all back," Haight said in a broken voice. "If they will only forgive me this once and give me another chance I promise that the kind gentlemen shall not suffer. This will kill my aunt if she hears of it." The magistrate was affected by the boy's grief, but said that it was his duty to hold the prisoner, as it was the duty of the latter's employer's to make a complaint where a felony had been committed. "I feel a great deal of sympathy for you," said Justice Smith, "but I can do nothing. Your future lies with your employers. It depends upon their charity whether you get another chance." The magistrate informed the complainant that if he presented the mitigating circumstances which he had reason to believe existed in the case to the District Attorney, they might guide that officer in his disposition of the case. The prisoner's bail was then fixed at $500. He could not produce it and was committed in default.

OFFERING A STOLEN BOND FOR SALE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stranger entered the office of Zimmermann, Walsh & Co., No. 19 Wall-street, and offered for sale a bond for $1,000 on the State of South Carolina. It was seen to be an old bond, of an issue anterior to the war, and Zimmermann & Co. suspected it to be stolen. They sent it to their broker, and expected to hear that it was one of a lot of bonds stolen from the Middletown Bank some time ago. The messenger returned with the information that it was a stolen bond, but that it had been stolen, at the time of Sherman's march to the sea, during the war. The property was restored to the stranger, and he was informed that it was stolen. He went out, and after looking about for awhile, he was about entering the office of William Muller & Co., corner of Wall and Broad streets, when he was arrested by detectives "Tim" Golden and Reilly, and taken to the Central Office, where he gave his name as Milo E. Boynton, a lawyer, of Grand Haven, Mich. He admitted that he received from a client, a lady whose brother was with Gen. Sherman when he marched to the sea, two five hundred-dollar coupon bonds of the city of Savannah stock of the stock of the Augusta and Waynesborough Railroad, issued Feb. 1, 1850, and one one-thousand-dollar bond of the State of South Carolina for the Blue Ridge Railroad, issued January, 1868, No. 816, and signed R. F. W. Allston. Boynton told Superintendent Walling that he could easily clear himself and did not object to go to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Smith remanded him till 3 P. M. to-day. Superintendent Walling sent a telegram to the Mayor of Savannah, asking information as to the value of the $500 bonds. The one found in Boynton's possession was numbered 376. According to the detectives, the South Carolina bond was one of $50,000 worth stolen from a bank in South Carolina, in either 1864 or 1865. The $500 bond was stolen from the residence of Thomas Kerrison, at Columbus, Ga., whose he still lives. Boynton is a shabby-genteel looking man, of 40. He has the appearance of a Southerner. The coupons on the $500 bond had not been cut off since 1865.

A DIAMOND MERCHANT'S LOSS.

Noah Mitchell, a dealer in diamonds and jewelry at No. 604 Broadway, received a telegram from his traveling agent, Henry Schuler, at Utica, yesterday morning, stating that he had been robbed at Begg's Hotel of a large quantity of diamonds. Mr. Mitchell telegraphed for particulars, and received the reply that $8 worth of jewelry had been stolen, of the value of about $10,000. Schuler added that he left the hotel at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, leaving his stock locked up in his room. On his return at 11 o'clock he discovered the robbery, but could find no clue to the robber. About one half of his stock, consisting of ear-rings, studs, and finger-rings, was taken. The matter has been given into the hands of the Police of Utica. Schuler has been in Utica since last Friday.

MAUD S. AND ST. JULIEN.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—Maud S. and St. Julien will trot here on Thursday for special purses of $5,000 each, to beat the best time of trotter or roadster on record.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Julia Hachl, aged 27, was fatally injured yesterday by falling from a third-story window at No. 651 Fifth-street.

James Coffee, aged 7, of No. 770 Second-avenue, was drowned yesterday while fishing at the foot of East Forty-fourth-street.

David Donahue, a painter, of No. 309 East Forty-fourth-street, was killed, yesterday, by falling from a third-floor window at No. 345 Madison-avenue.

The body of a laboring man who was smooth-faced and swarthy complexioned was found in the Harlem River, between Second and Third avenues, yesterday.

The exercises incident to the formal organization of the United States International Commission will take place at 12 o'clock to-day in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

Delia Benson, aged 12, of No. 1,188 Second-avenue, who was run over by a Second-avenue car at Nineteenth-street and Avenue A on Sunday, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The man found drowned on Sunday off Governor's Island was Frederick Ostralan, of Brooklyn, a deck-hand on a steamer, who, on the 8th inst., fell overboard from Pier No. 11 East River.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday calling on the Police to look for Johanna Heise, aged 11, who is a brunette, and wore a light calico wrapper. She disappeared from No. 122 Pitt-street on Sunday.

Shore Inspector Hopkins did not grant Inspector Williams a permit yesterday to dump to-day. There are five scows in Gravesend Bay, and the Inspector says that he will have their contents dumped at the refuse buoy this morning, permit or no permit.

A quantity of gas entered a sewer at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-first-street from a leaky main. Yesterday, John Kiernan, of No. 346 West Fifty-second-street, was at work in the sewer with a light, when the gas exploded, and he was severely burned on the head and body.

The St. John's Guild cautions the public against honoring receipts for periodical donations, and signed by its Treasurer, for the present, as on Saturday the office of the Guild in University-place was robbed of a number of signed receipts. It is not known how they were stolen.

Arthur McClane, one of the gang of pick-pockets who robbed Mr. Frank A. De Puy, a journalist, of his watch on a Third-avenue car, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions Court yesterday. It being his first offense, Judge Gildersleeve imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in State Prison.

The claim of Col. Bodine to have his case of guns released by the Customs officers was yesterday filed in the Custom-house and sent to Washington. It is accompanied by the sworn statement of the Barge Officer who took Col. Bodine's affidavit and the report of the inspector who examined the case and discovered the dutiable goods.

On Thursday last, the dead body of a man was found in New-Haven Harbor, on which an inquest was held by Coroner Bollman. The deceased was between 30 and 40 years of age, nearly 6 feet in height, had black hair, clipped short, smooth face, and in his pocket was a business card of Keller & Ruhl, of Ann-street. This firm knows nothing about the man.

The Custom-house officials yesterday found in the baggage of an immigrant, who arrived in the steamer Mosel, from Bremen, 15 yards of black silk and 5½ pounds of lace bristles. They also seized a lot of Chinese curios, which were taken from a Chinaman in Cherry-street. They were brought to this port in the bark Hayden Brown, from Hong Kong.

An unusually large number of spectators was attracted to the Rink last evening, where the athletic games of the Manhattan elevated railroad employes were in progress, by the announcement that Dr. Tanner would be present. Dr. A. Wilder sent the manager of the games a note to the effect that the faster regretted his inability to witness the evening's sports.

In relation to the non-attendance of members of the Grand Jury to which Judge Gildersleeve's attention was called on Friday, his Honor yesterday stated to Foreman Kissam that if in the future any members of the grand inquest absented themselves without sufficient reason it would be his duty to report them to the court, when action would be taken.

The schooner